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## GOVERNMENT OF BRITAIN DEFEATED ON THE ALIEN BILL

Lloyd George Ministry Meets  
With Reverse in Connection  
With Pilotage Clause—Con-  
sideration of Bill Postponed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—After two hostile divisions on Wednesday night, the House of Commons last night defeated the government by 185 votes to 113. The government whips were on and yet some 100 Conservative members supported by the Labor members and free Liberals voted against the government. The reverse for the government is serious and will certainly have important consequences but at the present moment a political crisis is unlikely. The scene in the lobby and in the House following the division was most animated and recalled the days when such a defeat would have certainly precipitated the fall of the government. Mr. Bonar Law treated the incident as "a serious matter" and in order that the government might meet and consider their future course he, in accordance with precedent, moved that further consideration of the bill be postponed until Monday.

### Amended Amendment Defeated

The government was defeated on clause 4 of the Aliens Restriction Bill which provides that no alien shall hold a pilotage certificate for any port in the United Kingdom. Edward Shortt, Home Secretary, in charge of the bill, had an amendment which, as it was itself subsequently amended, would have added the clause, "except in case of France, to which country special provisions made by the Pilotage Act of 1913 shall apply," and it was this amended amendment which was so strikingly defeated.

This action of the House of Commons, it should be said, implied no reflection on France or French pilots, an idea which probably occurred to no one, and was simply an expression of the new critical temper of the House of Commons, fastening itself upon what was felt to be a softening of attitude in regard to aliens.

### Significance of Incident

There appears to be a general impression that the government has not sufficiently recognized the present temper of the House and that with more diplomacy it could have avoided this defeat. The incident is read in some quarters as pointing to another general election this autumn and in other quarters as meaning the dropping of the Aliens Restriction Bill. On the whole it seems likely that some less drastic way out will be found but the incident remains none the less significant.

The House of Lords yesterday debated the present financial situation on a resolution by Lord Buckmaster, former Lord Chancellor, in favor of the instant imposing of fresh taxation. Lord Buckmaster's survey was very gloomy. Viscount Milner, who followed him with an exceptionally masterful speech, expressed sympathy with the idea of a levy on war-made wealth, if found practicable.

### Gloomy View Combated

Of all the special expedients discussed, he said, it was the most worthy of respect. He combated Lord Buckmaster's gloomy view of the situation. "By all means," he said, "let us study all proposals with the most unprejudiced minds, but do not let us rush into them as something that ought at all costs to be done at once or else the heavens will fall."

The wolf was not at the door, he said, and they had plenty of means to meet their immediate requirements. Lord Milner then made the important declaration that "we must not draw any more from the pockets of the lower grades of income taxpayers, say of those below £1500 a year."

This and other passages indicated that the government will not levy further taxation on the wage earners and the bulk of the middle classes.

Lord Milner dwelt, however, on the necessity of avoiding industrial troubles. He said that the financial situation was better than that of any other country, except the United States and possibly Japan, and there was no justification for bankruptcy.

### Arthur Henderson and Labor Policy

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The attitude of British Labor is upheld by Arthur Henderson, Labor leader in the House of Commons, discussing Labor's imperial policy in the periodical Overseas.

writes, "Labor stands in all its traditions for the principle which has made the real strength of the Empire, namely, conciliation through self-government."

### Meeting of British Cabinet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Cabinet met today to consider the situation arising out of the government's defeat in the House of Commons yesterday. It is understood that means will be devised to enable the House to reconsider its decision, as the government cannot depart from its attitude of recognizing French pilotage in certain British ports.

## LEON TROTZKY IS NOW IN PETROGRAD

Bolshevik War Minister Arrives  
in City to Take Charge of Its  
Defense, Which, He Says, Will  
Be Conducted Street by Street

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
HELSINGFORS, Finland (Friday)—Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik War Minister, has arrived in Petrograd to take charge of the defense of the city which, he announces, will be defended street by street.

### Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A Bolshevik wireless message today states that the Bolshevik advance in the Gatchina direction continues and that the Reds have occupied Pavlovsk and Tzarskoe Selo. In the Veronezh region, says the message, they are driving the enemy toward Veronezh and in the Tobolsk direction they have recaptured Tobolsk.

### Bolshevik Short of Troops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Bolsheviks, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed on good authority, are short of troops and are at present concentrating their efforts on the southern front. On the West Russian front the Bolsheviks are reported to be concentrating against the right flank of the Northwestern Army with the object of counter-attacking northward against General Judentich's line of communications, but this is not officially confirmed. Regarding Col. Avallio Bermond's Russo-German troops and the Letts, it is declared that General von Eberhardt, who succeeded General von der Goltz, is closely co-operating with Colonel Bermond.

### Aims of Russian Military Chiefs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—In an interview yesterday in which General Dobriansky, who has just arrived in London as General Judentich's official representative, expressed his conviction that Moscow and Petrograd would be liberated shortly, the general added that when General Judentich, Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin have liberated Russia they will choose some central place, not necessarily Moscow, and there form themselves into a coalition government.

This government, said General Dobriansky, will be the only possible one for the moment and its first duties will be the restoration and maintenance of order and the repair of the ways of communication and transport. It will also prepare for the peaceful election of a Constituent Assembly on a democratic basis and when that body is strong enough to stand alone the present military chiefs will stand aside.

The Constituent Assembly and not the generals, added General Dobriansky, will determine the actual form of Russia's future government. He further maintained that the actions of General Judentich and his colleagues give absolutely no indication of any intention of attempting the restoration of the monarchy.

### Letish Forces Successfully Mobilized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday)—A Riga wireless message dated October 22 states that the Letish forces have been successfully mobilized but that the lack of equipment causes difficulty. The authorities cannot purchase the necessary arms for cash, but could pay in timber and crops. They are confident that their troops are sufficiently numerous to crush the enemy provided the Allies stop the arrival of reinforcements from Germany. The need for artillery is most pressing, however.

### Polish Legations Notified

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
WARSAW, Poland (Friday)—In view of the attack upon Lithuania by the Russo-German forces, the Polish Undersecretary, Mr. Skrzynski, has notified all foreign representatives and Polish legations abroad that the Lithuanians may unhesitatingly concentrate their forces against the Russo-German Army, as Poland will not seize the opportunity to harm Lithuania.

## CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRY ENDS

Public Group Reports to President Wilson and Adjourns—  
Analysis of Difficulties That  
Brought Proceedings to Naught

### Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The group representing the public in the industrial conference called by the President held its final session yesterday afternoon and embodied the report of the committee appointed by it the preceding day in the form of a letter to the President, which was sent to the White House last night, and then adjourned.

"Like this insubstantial pageant faded, leave not a rack behind" came to one's thought as one followed the conference from its splendid quarters in the Hall of the Americas in the beautiful Pan-American Union Building to a room in the abandoned building of the Food Administration, from which, after a few hours' deliberation, the delegates issued to take trains for their homes.

The letter to the President was made public late last night. It said the conference had accomplished much good in clarifying the industrial issues before the Nation, expressed the opinion that the public group should not continue its sittings, and recommended that the President appoint a smaller committee, composed of persons of varied interests to formulate an industrial program for presentation to another conference representing Capital, Labor, and the public. It was announced that the President would take the recommendation under immediate consideration.

One of the handicaps the public group labored under was that it was not homogeneous, it was not a body that could work together harmoniously and effectively in adopting a program which should form a useful basis for further proceedings. There are individuals in it who have clear and definite ideas, but the varying interests have not been able to agree on these under the conditions of the conference. A committee of different composition probably could in a short time put into effective form the main topics which an industrial conference could take up, without entering upon the controversies implied in specific cases.

### Program Might Have Helped

Now that the conferences have ended without accomplishing anything more than the report which, in the circumstances, cannot be regarded otherwise than as perfunctory, analysis of the proceedings is going on apace. Obviously, the steel strike resolution upset whatever chances there might have been in a convention of such personnel of arriving at any conclusion amicably. If there had been a previously prepared program, providing for the order in which the subjects should be taken up, the steel strike would not have been introduced when the men had hardly more than come to know each other by sight. There might not have been an attempt to force it. It is generally understood that the steel strike resolution was not prepared by Mr. Gompers, but was forced on the Labor group by men whose motives are not wholly understood, and that it impelled the bringing of pressure to bear by great interests on the employers group. It would not have been so easy, however, to put it in ahead of other subjects if the program had been developed beforehand.

The other difficulty, that of collective bargaining, was gratuitously brought in, too, and made offensive where it might have been devoid of objections. Some observers feel that Capital and Labor both acted as if the conference had been called to bolster up their respective causes instead of to find a way out of industrial chaos which should be of advantage to every one.

### Attitude of Suspicion Seen

Labor representatives made the recognition of trade unionism of the distinctive brand found in the American Federation of Labor the test of all action affecting Labor, and the employers group promptly blocked every resolution in which such effort was concealed, however adroitly. One of the public group delegates, Paul Fess, of Cleveland, Ohio, said: "Capital and Labor took the same positions that they did 40 or 50 years ago," meaning the old attitude of mutual suspicion and dislike.

While this may have been true as manifested by the two distinct groups of Labor and employer representatives, there was undoubtedly shown by the employers who were members of the public group a greater understanding of Labor than was formerly seen. John D. Rockefeller Jr., A. A. Landon, H. B. Endicott, Louis Titus, and Henry S. Dennison manifested the keenest interest in the conditions of Labor and the relations of employer and employed, and a desire to share more largely with the workers in the profits of business. Above all, they showed an inclination to recognize the manhood of the worker, which, according to Mr. Gompers, is what he yearns for beyond high wages and short hours. They all had something to offer in the way of proposals based on their own experience, and they were willing to concede much in order to work harmoniously with the representatives of Labor in the conference.

## HEADQUARTERS TO BE REMOVED TO HOLLAND

### Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—At an international conference of public employees organizations it was decided that the headquarters of the international federation should be removed from Germany to Holland. A provisional committee was accordingly formed by the members of the Dutch organizations, Mr. Vanhinte (Holland) being appointed international secretary.

## BULGARIA'S REPLY TO PEACE TERMS

Answer Handed to Secretary of  
Peace Conference and Consists  
of Three Pamphlets Dealing  
With All Phases of Treaty

### Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—Paul Dautast, secretary of the Peace Conference, was presented this morning with the reply of Bulgaria to the peace terms of the allied and associated powers, today being the time limit for the presentation of the reply.

The reply consisted of three pamphlets. The first of these related to the labor and political clauses of the Treaty, the second to its territorial provisions and the third to its military, naval, aerial and reparations clauses.

Thursday—The Allied Supreme Council considered yesterday a communication from the German Government, asking that the allied measures for blocking Bolshevik Russia be relaxed in regard to coastal trading and fisheries. The council decided to make no changes in the measures, but to carry them out in a conciliatory spirit.

While the council was sitting, news was received that a German airplane had come down at Kovno. It was announced that it was piloted by German civilians on the way from Berlin to Moscow and carried one German and two Turkish passengers. An inquiry has not been instituted.

### Peace Proposals Submitted

### Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A German wireless message transmitted yesterday states that Michael I. Tereschenko, former Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who left his native country for Sweden in 1918, has submitted a proposal to the Soviet State Council that an offer of peace be handed to Russia's enemies. According to the report received via Finland there is now in Moscow an official representative of the United States willing to take the offer to the Allies. It is proposed that the troops at the front shall vote on the sending of the peace offer.

### Poland's Provisional Frontiers

### Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WARSAW, Poland (Friday)—Polish papers publish a sketch which is described as portraying Poland's provisional eastern frontier as accepted by the Supreme Council in Paris. The frontier includes the whole Suwalki district, the greater part of the Augustow district with the town of Augustow, the Sokol, Bialystok and Bielsk districts, whence the line runs to the River Bug and thence up the Bug to the old Austro-Russian frontier and along this frontier to the River Dniester.

It is objected that this frontier does not determine the fate of Vilna, Grodno and Minsk.

### INDEX FOR OCTOBER 25, 1919

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Business and Finance.....                         | Page 15 |
| Stock Market Quotations.....                      | 15      |
| Financial World Affairs Reviewed.....             | 15      |
| United Kingdom Loan Features.....                 | 15      |
| Deerfield Doorknobs.....                          | 15      |
| United States Foreign Commerce.....               | 15      |
| Canadian Victory Loan.....                        | 15      |
| Editorials.....                                   | Page 20 |
| The Voice of the People.....                      | 20      |
| Mr. Clemenceau and the Elections.....             | 20      |
| Improving the Prisons.....                        | 20      |
| En Queue.....                                     | 20      |
| Notes and Comments.....                           | 20      |
| General News—                                     |         |
| Government of Britain Defeated on Alien Bill..... | 1       |
| Bulgaria's Reply to the Peace Terms.....          | 1       |
| Leon Trotsky Is Now in Petrograd.....             | 1       |
| Blanket Treaty Reservation Submitted.....         | 1       |
| Suffrage Drive for Ratification.....              | 1       |
| By Rail to Orizaba.....                           | 1       |
| Bolsheviks at Gary, Says Officer.....             | 1       |
| Former Kaiser and the United States.....          | 1       |
| Opening Session of Calhoun Trial.....             | 1       |
| Trying Days for Nations in Lieben.....            | 1       |
| Instances Alleged of Discrimination.....          | 1       |
| End of Daylight Saving in America.....            | 1       |
| Aftermath of the Egyptian Rising.....             | 1       |
| Edge Plan Favored for Foreign Trade.....          | 1       |
| A. Mitchell Palmer Tells How to Cut Costs.....    | 1       |
| Prisoner-Parole System Defeated.....              | 1       |
| German Influence on Friendly Spain.....           | 1       |
| Service Men as a National Force.....              | 1       |
| Decrease in Coal Output in Britain.....           | 1       |
| Difficulties of Turkish Question.....             | 1       |
| Survey of Water Resources to Begin.....           | 1       |
| More Alcohol for Industries Needed.....           | 1       |
| Modern Terminal Facilities Needed.....            | 1       |
| Justification of Armenian Appeal.....             | 1       |
| Change Urged in Military Code.....                | 1       |
| Bolshevism Seen to Be a Failure.....              | 1       |
| California Favors League of Nations.....          | 1       |
| Political Stir in Jamaica.....                    | 1       |
| Steamship Line Planned for California.....        | 1       |

## BLANKET CLAUSE ON TREATY SUBMITTED

Right Reserved in Lodge Proviso  
to Pass Upon All Questions  
Affecting the Honor or Vital  
Interests of the United States

### Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The opposition forces in the United States Senate put the coping stone on their reservation structure yesterday, when Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, at the request of the Foreign Relations Committee prepared and submitted a fourteenth reservation more drastic than any of the others, being in effect a blanket declaration eliminating from the purview of the League of Nations all questions "affecting the honor or vital interests" of the United States.

This declaration, which was adopted at the request of James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, is considered so elastic that, in an international crisis, this country could fall back on it to cover any question, even if it remotely affected the interests of the United States. It could be used as a general demurrer on any occasion to withdraw a disputed question from the jurisdiction of the League of Nations.

### Text of Blanket Reservation

The text of the reservation follows: "Reservation 14. Questions of Vital Interest or of National Honor.—The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions affect its honor or its vital interests, and declares that such questions are not under this Treaty to be submitted in any way, either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or the assembly of the League of Nations or any agency thereof, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power."

As soon as the Johnson amendment is disposed of by the Senate, the Foreign Relations Committee will add to the completed 14 another reservation designed to cover the amendment of the California Senator and to protect the United States against the six votes of the British Empire in case of any dispute in the future between the United States and the Empire or any of its component parts which might come before the council or assembly of the League of Nations.

### Vice-President Consulted

It became known yesterday that the administration leaders view with serious alarm the drastic character of these reservations submitted by the committee and apparently with a solid majority in the Senate. After a series of conferences, in which Vice-President T. R. Marshall was consulted, it was learned that the Democratic leaders had decided that President Wilson must be consulted before they finally decide on their plan of campaign.

While some of the administration leaders denied that they would postpone final decision until they had consulted the President, the problem confronting them being nothing less than the acceptance or the rejection of the document as hedged in with reservations by their opponents, it is not believed that they will assume the responsibility for either course until the wishes of the President in the matter have become fully known.

In other words, while sufficient Democrats can be lined up with the Republican "irreconcilables" to reject the resolution of ratification, embodying the Americanization program, the administration leaders will hesitate to adopt this course without directions from President Wilson, who brought the treaty from Paris. From the stand which the President has hitherto taken on the matter, the unanimous opinion

is that he will find it extremely hard to accede to such a resolution of ratification as his opponents in the Senate will offer.

In conferences with Vice-President Marshall, the leading administration senators sought enlightenment on questions of procedure in case they should be compelled or directed to vote for the rejection of the ratifying resolution. Opposition senators hold that such a decision on the part of the administration forces would mean the end of the Treaty, as the "mild reservationists" have served notice on Democratic leaders that they would not vote to reconsider the Treaty if the resolution now under preparation is rejected.

### Two Courses of Action Open

The outstanding facts at the present moment are: 1. The reservation program submitted by the opposition is far more drastic and more unacceptable than anything which the administration forces had hoped to encounter. 2. Two lines of procedure are open: The Democrats may accept the program, or they may have the power to reject it by joining forces with the Republican "irreconcilables."

### Preamble Opposed

Senator McCumber Considers Its Provisions Unreasonable

### Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Porter J. McCumber, Senator from North Dakota, one of the Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee, in a statement issued through the Washington Bureau of the League to Enforce Peace, says: "I voted against my Republican colleagues in the Committee on Foreign Relations on the proposed preamble to the reservations to the Peace Treaty, and will continue to oppose the preamble on the floor of the Senate, and will vote against it, if it comes to a vote there."

"As the preamble stands, it provides that the reservations shall not take effect until accepted by three of the principal allied and associated powers. The reservations place the United States in a special position not enjoyed by other powers respecting the engagements of the Treaty and the League of Nations. The committee's preamble demands that other powers sign their assent to our occupying such a favored position, which they have neither claimed nor will enjoy. "I believe in reservations, but to attempt to force other nations to go before their people and demand from them the special conditions required by us, is the wrong way to get such reservations. It will be easier and more proper to permit them to acquiesce in our reservations than to demand that they accept them by positive action."

## SUFFRAGE DRIVE FOR RATIFICATION

Adoption of Amendment Early  
in 1920 Is Goal—Special Ses-  
sions to Be Urged Where  
Legislatures Are Not Sitting

### Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A drive on the part of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the League of Women Voters in the interest of ratification early in 1920 of the Federal Suffrage Amendment has been begun. Fourteen chapters are to be held. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the suffrage association, says this series shows that the League of Women Voters is becoming an immediate force in this country. Ratification by 19 states is the goal of the association, and details for a state-to-state organization of the league will soon be arranged.

An appeal to the public will urge the calling of special sessions in those states which will have no regular legislative sessions until 1921. The governors and legislators in these states are said to have been almost universally responsive to the plea for a special session. It is thought that the legislatures of these states will follow the example of other full suffrage states which have ratified the amendment unanimously. The occasional local point of view which does not recognize the Federal Suffrage Amendment as a national question and argues against the calling of a special session because of the cost is the only real obstacle to the plan, it is asserted.

Of the 13 states cooperating in the conference, only Illinois and New Mexico fall short of complete suffrage for women. Idaho is the next full suffrage state to get in line for ratification through the calling of the special session. The League of Women Voters originated in St. Louis, Missouri, last spring at the jubilee convention of the association. It aims to replace automatically state and national suffrage associations as women become enfranchised, and work with rather than for the vote.

## MINERS REFUSE TO RECALL ORDER FOR COAL STRIKE

Proposal by President Wilson  
Is Rejected, Conference Ends,  
and Bituminous Miners Are to  
Quit Work on November 1

### Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson yesterday failed in an effort to induce the scale committees of the bituminous coal miners and operators to resume negotiations, and the miners left the conference called by William B. Wilson, Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, with the announced intention of proceeding with the strike ordered for November 1.

Unless the government takes some drastic step to avert the strike, approximately 600,000 miners will quit work next Saturday. Secretary Wilson said he personally had exhausted his resources for preventing a strike, but that the government undoubtedly would continue its efforts to that end. A meeting of the Cabinet to consider further steps is expected today or Monday, and a revival of the Fuel Administration's war powers may be decided upon, with a possibility that by taking over the mines the strike would be against the government instead of against the operators. Congress also is expected to act to maintain the production of coal at the outset of winter.

The committees met yesterday morning with Secretary Wilson to give their answers to his proposal of Thursday night that they resume negotiations without reservations as if no dispute existed. Both committees rejected the proposal, and Secretary Wilson then submitted new terms of settlement which provided for an eight-hour day from bank to bank, Saturday half holiday and an increase of 15 cents a ton in pick mining, effective November 1. When no agreement was reached upon this proposal, Secretary Wilson asked them to return to the conference at 4 o'clock to receive a message from President Wilson.

### Three Propositions

In the interim between the morning and afternoon sessions, Secretary Wilson went to the White House and conferred with Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson. Mr. Tumulty immediately placed before the President the facts given by Secretary Wilson and the President dictated a letter to Secretary Wilson to be read to the committees. This letter, transmitted by Mr. Tumulty, contained three propositions, namely, that the committees resume negotiations; that if these failed they should submit the issues to arbitration, and that the miners remain at work.

President Wilson stated that he had followed the conference between the committees representing the miners and the operators with deep interest. He pointed out the dependence of society upon the supply of fuel, and reminded them that the whole world would be a cruel neglect of our high duty to humanity. The public interest, he said, is the paramount interest and he approved the efforts of Secretary Wilson to protect that interest.

### Text of President's Letter

The letter from President Wilson was as follows: "My dear Mr. Secretary: The President desires me to say that he has been watching with the deepest interest your efforts to bring about an adjustment of the pending strike in the bituminous coal fields of the country, and was glad to have your report of the status of the negotiations now being carried on under your direction. "He requests me to convey the following message to you:

"I have been watching with deep and sincere interest your efforts to bring about a just settlement of the differences between the operators and the coal miners in the bituminous coal fields of the country. It is to be hoped that the good judgment that has been exercised by both operators and miners in years gone by in the adjustment of their differences will again prevail in the present crisis. All organized society is dependent upon the maintenance of its fuel supply for the continuance of its existence. The government has appealed with success to other classes of workers to postpone similar questions until a reasonable adjustment could be arrived at. With the parties to this controversy, the responsibility of seeing that the fuel supply of the Nation is maintained. At this time, when the whole world is in need of more supplies, it would be a cruel neglect of our high duty to humanity to fail them."

### Secretary's Proposal Indorsed

"I have read with interest the suggestion made by you to them that the wage scale committees of the operators and miners go into conference without reservation for the purpose of negotiating an agreement as though no demands had been made or rejected, having due regard to the interests of their respective groups. I am in accord with that suggestion. No body of men knows better the details, the intricacies and technicalities of mining than do the miners and operators. No body of men can work out the details of a wage scale on a more equitable basis. Their judgment would



undoubtedly be based upon the sum total of knowledge of the industry. Whatever their differences may be, no matter how widely divergent their viewpoints may be from each other, it is a duty that they owe to society that they make an earnest effort to negotiate these differences and to keep the mines of our country in operation. After all, the public interest in this vital matter is the paramount consideration of the government and admits of no other action than that of consideration of a peaceful settlement of the matter as suggested by you. If for any reason the miners and operators fail to come to a mutual understanding of the interests of the public are of such vital importance in connection with the production of coal that it is incumbent upon them to refer the matters in dispute to a board of arbitration for determination, and to continue the operation of the mines, pending the decision of the board."

"Sincerely yours,  
"J. P. TUMULTY,  
"Secretary to the President."

#### Operators Quit Conference

For two hours after the President's letter was read to them, the committee conferred with Secretary Wilson or caucused among themselves. At 6:30 o'clock, Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the operators' committee, announced to Secretary Wilson that they accepted the President's proposals in entirety and would await further call from Secretary Wilson or the miners' committee. Mr. Brewster then walked out of the conference, followed by his committee.

Within 15 minutes after the operators left the miners announced to Secretary Wilson that they were willing to resume negotiations if it could be shown that the negotiations would be successful, but they were unwilling to arbitrate or recall the strike order. Secretary Wilson accepting this as a rejection of the President's proposal, declared the conference definitely adjourned.

#### Strike Order Stands

"We have earnestly endeavored to avert a strike," said John L. Lewis, chairman of the miners' committee, as he left the conference. "The operators bolted the meeting without Secretary Wilson's consent, and the responsibility must be borne by them for whatever consequences there may be. The strike order stands, and every bituminous coal miner in the United States will stop work on November 1."

Secretary Wilson described the action of the operators in leaving the conference as "withdrawing." He declared he had done everything during the four-day conference that seemed feasible to prevent a final break and that once or twice he thought his mediation would be successful, but his efforts had failed, and not even the President's appeal could save the situation.

The conference which ended last night was arranged by Secretary Wilson after the two committees had broken off negotiations in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, early this month, followed by the issuance of the strike order. The miners had demanded a six-hour day and a five-day week with an increase of 60 per cent in wages to be effective November 1. The operators contended that the existing contract was effective until March 31, 1920, and that the strike order was a violation of this contract.

#### Government Takes Precautions

If the strike takes place, it will be the largest in the history of the United States. There are approximately 450,000 miners in the central field, which was represented in the conference, and 150,000 miners in other fields will go out under the order, according to Mr. Lewis. The operators concede that the men are well organized, and that from 80 to 90 per cent of the coal production of the United States will cease when they quit work. It is estimated that the railroads have a supply of soft coal for 30 days, that many factories have a larger supply, and households as a rule for from three months to the whole winter.

In view of the critical situation, the United States Railroad Administration several weeks ago ordered every open top car available to be sent to the bituminous coal mines, and reserves have been accumulated as largely as possible for the railroads, industrial concerns and household bins. Production for the last several weeks has exceeded 11,000,000 tons a week.

#### Demands in Tennessee

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee.—The convention of the United Mine Workers of America, district 13, yesterday adopted the following recommendations made by the committee of officers:

A closed shop, check off dues and assessments; uniform "dead work" wage scale; all coal to be paid for on the mine run basis; a uniform tonnage rate; 60 per cent increase for all day labor and tonnage rate; six-hour work day from bank to bank, five days per week; all day labor to be paid time and a half for overtime; and double time for Sundays and legal holidays; no automatic penalty clause to be written in the next agreement, and wages paid in the next contract to be retroactive and become effective on the date upon which the agreement for the central competitive field becomes effective.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the steel workers' strike and condemning press misrepresentation.

#### PROPOSALS TO BE CONSIDERED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Thursday).—At the close of the railway wages conference at Downing Street this evening, J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, stated that the government had submitted some new proposals to the railwaymen, which would be considered before the conference resumed next week.

## FORMER KAISER AND THE UNITED STATES

Count von Bernstorff, Before Investigating Committee, Says Mr. Wilson's Peace Offer Did Not Concern Former Emperor

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday).—(By The Associated Press).—President Wilson's peace offer was a matter of little concern to the former German Emperor, according to the evidence presented before the sub-committee investigating the war. Furthermore, the intervention of the United States apparently was not seriously considered by the former Emperor.

These statements were made during the examination of Count von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador at Washington. The Socialist deputy, Dr. Sinsheimer, turned toward Count von Bernstorff and said:

"The Kaiser's telegram, which you refer, dated January 16 (1917) and addressed to Mr. Zimmermann (the Foreign Secretary) says literally: 'His Majesty instructs me to thank you for your communication. His Majesty does not care a bit about President Wilson's offer. If a breach with America cannot be prevented, it cannot be helped. Events are developing.'"

There was much excitement at the hearing when the message was read. Dr. Karl Helfferich, the former Vice-Chancellor, whispered, "Nonsense!"

Dr. Sinsheimer maintained that the peace conditions sent to President Wilson on January 28, 1917, which were said to be the same as those Germany offered on December 13, 1916, were really nothing like them.

Every one present appeared astounded at this statement, and Count von Bernstorff exclaimed: "Then I am told this today for the first time."

#### Former Kaiser Quoted

Under cross-examination Count von Bernstorff quoted the former German Emperor and General Ludendorff on his (Count von Bernstorff's) return from Washington. The Emperor said Count von Bernstorff had failed on two points: first, in allowing the British to confiscate the trunk with a Swedish diplomat's papers thought to contain his Mexican telegram, and, second, by permitting the United States to send James W. Gerard to Germany as Ambassador.

General Ludendorff accused him of attempting to make peace by agitating against the submarine war, and declared that the U-boat war would bring peace in three months. He then told the former Ambassador that President Wilson's peace proposal could not pass the Reichstag; it would be championed only by the Socialists, adding that a "rotten peace" was impossible.

At today's sitting the question of Poland's fate in connection with President Wilson's peace efforts was discussed. Count von Bernstorff said that in his discussions with the United States Government there was no question of territory concerned in giving Poland access to the sea or being withdrawn from German sovereignty. Replying to another question, the former Ambassador said:

"Without America's help the entente could not have vanquished Germany. If we had succeeded in preventing war with America a peace of understanding would at least have been possible."

Count von Bernstorff also expressed the opinion that President Wilson would have raised no difficulties had the proposed world conference to settle peace solved the Polish question in a manner different from President Wilson's ideas.

The discussion today turned largely upon the period of the declaration by Germany of her submarine warfare. Count von Bernstorff testified that after President Wilson's message to Congress on January 22, Col. E. M. House, the President's confidential advisor, summoned him to New York and thereupon Count von Bernstorff cabled the government saying that the United States did not intend to interfere in territorial questions, but wanted Germany's peace conditions made public as evidence of Germany's sincerity, and adding:

"If the submarine warfare is begun straightaway, the President would feel it a blow in the face and war with America would be unavoidable."

#### U-Boat Warfare Decided On

Dr. Sinsheimer pointed out that Count von Bernstorff was aware officially on January 16 that submarine warfare had been decided on and that the Ambassador was to present a note to the Washington Government concerning it on January 31. Count von Bernstorff then continued:

"I communicated the peace conditions to Colonel House on the thirtieth and on the thirty-first presented the declaration of submarine warfare. Afterward I negotiated with nobody."

Dr. Sinsheimer read Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's reply to Count von Bernstorff accepting mediation, but declining to make public Germany's conditions, because in the face of the entente's announced terms that would have been regarded as a sign of weakness and would prolong the war.

For President Wilson's personal information and as a proof of confidence, however, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg outlined Germany's conditions and indicated Germany's readiness to participate in the conference mentioned in the President's message to the Senate. The Chancellor added: "If President Wilson's offer had been made a few days earlier Germany could have postponed the submarine warfare, which is now unfortunately impossible."

#### Opposition Reiterated

Count von Bernstorff emerged unruffled from the strenuous cross-ex-

amination of the morning session, during which he reiterated his opposition to submarine warfare and declared he had constantly cabled Berlin to prevent it. He declared that Germany's refusal of President Wilson's proposals was the worst conceivable policy. He intimated that if his advice had been followed, Germany would have had a better peace than at present.

The former Ambassador asserted that when President Wilson heard that the U-boat warfare was to begin, his former attitude of good will toward Germany turned to "stern ill will." The President, he added, became convinced that Germany wanted a German peace and to rule the world while President Wilson wanted a more lasting peace with freedom of the seas.

## OPENING SESSION OF CAILLAUX TRIAL

Former Premier Declares He Is Ready to Answer Any Charges Made Against Him

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Joseph Caillaux, former Premier of France, appeared before the high court this afternoon. The session began at 2 p. m. under the presidency of Antonin Dubost, president of the Senate. The Ministry of Justice was represented by Theodore Lescouvie, the general prosecutor, while Lieutenant Mornet, judge advocate-general, served as a substitute for Mr. Regnaud.

After the famous sentence "Accusé, levez-vous," Mr. Caillaux gave in brief the facts as to his identity and career. He seemed determined to prove his innocence and when the general prosecutor asked the court to grant a delay of three weeks before beginning the case in order to give time for the witnesses living in foreign countries to arrive in France, he made the following statement:

"I have but one word to say. Judge me. I am quite ready to answer and confront such an accusation as is made against me, though it goes against my conscience. I shall, however, answer quite calmly and fearlessly and turn toward the country as the supreme arbiter of the accused, of the accusations, and of the judge himself."

"Tomorrow as today I shall affirm that during the 20 years of my public life I had only one thought, one desire, the good of my country. I am quite ready to explain my conception of international policy, and shall do so with a blameless conscience, but while defending myself I shall not cease to denounce this trial."

The high court later met in the council chamber to determine the date of the second meeting and decided upon January 14 as the date on which the trial proper is to start. This decision was reached by a vote of 89 to 67.

#### Mr. Caillaux May Not Be Candidate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant has advised the committees of Maners district that Joseph Caillaux is willing to withdraw his candidacy if replaced by a follower of his who would support his claim of innocence before the electoral college, and if the other candidates on the list will also help their program by the Caillaux affair. Baron d'Estournelles says, "Whilst awaiting the far-off decision of the high court, the Sarthe Department must render the first verdict of acquittal in favor of the martyr persecuted by Mr. Clemenceau."

The four Republican candidates have protested against these terms, declaring that they refuse to identify themselves with Mr. Caillaux or to consider the electoral college as a court of justice.

## VISCOUNTESS ASTOR MAY BE CANDIDATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PLYMOUTH, England (Friday).—The Unionist Association executive decided today to recommend the association to adopt Viscountess Astor as the Coalition Unionist candidate in the parliamentary by-election caused by her husband's succession to the Peerage. If Lady Astor refuses the nomination, Capt. J. J. Astor, Viscount Astor's brother, will be invited to stand.

#### SUGAR SITUATION IMPROVING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The sugar situation is improving, according to Arthur Williams, Food Administrator, who said yesterday that all the reputable wholesale and retail firms in the city were doing their utmost to help him clear up the situation. A great deal of export sugar is being offered for sale at domestic prices, at prices ranging from 18 1/2 to 19 cents, so dealers are constantly reporting, and the Food Administrator is busily engaged in trying to locate this sugar. He has traced the lot of 1000 tons offered him recently, through 10 brokers already, and the second lot of 5000 tons through six brokers, and intends to keep on until it is located, and also to put an end to other reported objectionable deals.

#### ADMIRAL JELICOE IN HAWAII

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Admiral Viscount Jellicoe arrived in this city yesterday morning. He has already visited Australia and New Zealand for the purpose of studying the naval requirements of Great Britain in the Pacific Ocean and the part to be played by the self-governing dominions on this side of the world. Admiral Jellicoe is on his way to Canada.

## TRYING DAYS FOR MASONS IN LISBON

Alleged Persecution Under Rule of Monarchists—United States Army Man Is Honored for the Preservation of Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Capt. Henri Armand de Masi, who was discharged from the United States Army on Tuesday after two years in the service, in which time he spent 15 months in Portugal as assistant military attaché of the American Legation in Lisbon, brought an interesting report of Masonic activities in Portugal to those attending the biennial meeting of the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the southern jurisdiction of the United States, in Washington this week.

Captain de Masi was for 14 years a newspaper man in Chicago, Illinois, and other cities before entering the army. While in Portugal he was made a Knight of the Order of Christ, and Knight of the Military Order of Avis, by the Portuguese Government. For aid he rendered to Portuguese Masons during the revolution in that country last winter, he was made an active member of the Supreme Council, Thirty-Third Degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry of Portugal, and given honorary membership in every other Masonic lodge in Lisbon. Mrs. de Masi and their child were with him there.

#### Exceptional Opportunities

As a military observer of the revolution for the United States Government, Captain de Masi had exceptional opportunities to learn the facts. He reached Lisbon March 31, 1918, and President Sidonio Paes was assassinated on December 14, 1918. Preceding this deed, the Masonic Temple in Lisbon was raided and the interior was wrecked by persons not yet individually identified. The official censorship, he says, did not permit any mention of the incident in the press and he learned of it by a chance visit in search of Dr. Sebastiao de Magalhaes Lima, grand commander of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite in Portugal.

"On the floor of the rooms," Captain de Masi said, "lay British, French, Italian, and the Portuguese Republic flags. It was significant that the United States flag had not been touched. Papers, documents, rituals, and Masonic paraphernalia of every description were scattered over the hallway, and the furniture had been wantonly smashed. Paintings and rare photographs were ruined, including a life-size painting of King Edward VII in full regalia of Grand Master of all the lodges in England."

When Captain de Masi found Dr. Magalhaes Lima, he said he was told that in expectation of such an attack upon the temple, all the important Masonic records and documents had been removed. Captain de Masi later took charge of them and kept them in safety until the Monarchist revolution had been suppressed, when the Masons began to rebuild the temple.

#### Masons Persecuted

While the Monarchists were in power, and wherever they exercised authority, Captain de Masi said Masons were persecuted. It was for his work in preserving the records and in visiting imprisoned Masons that he was honored with membership in the Supreme Council.

In the opinion of Captain de Masi, the wrecking of the Masonic Temple was planned by the Monarchists for the purpose of directing suspicion to the Masons when the assassination of President Paes should be accomplished, as it was, six days later. On the streets and in the cafes, he said, he heard persons charging the Masons with being responsible for the deed. Such charges, he believes, were inspired, but he repudiates them absolutely, and cites the fact that President Paes was a Mason, although he had not been active in the order for some time. The Monarchists, he assumes, thought the public would attribute the tragedy to revenge by the Masons for the wrecking of their temple.

Dr. Magalhaes Lima was arrested immediately after the assassination and kept in prison for two months, and other Masons were similarly treated. Upon investigation at the prison, Captain de Masi said he found Dr. Magalhaes Lima well cared for and guarded to prevent the anti-Masonic element from attempting to harm him.

Most Masons in Portugal are Democrats. Captain de Masi asserted, and are firmly opposed to a restoration of the monarchy. It is because of their stand for liberalism, freedom, education, and other ideals practically operative in the United States, he declared, that the Royalists and their supporters attempt secretly and openly to persecute them. However, he feels that Masonry has a firm foothold in Portugal and that royalism is not likely to regain the ascendancy in that country.

## NO ALLIANCE WITH THE OLD PARTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario.—After a lengthy conference the farmer members-elect have decided to accept responsibility in the government of Ontario and are prepared to give full consideration to all interests in the Province, in the formation of a cabinet, the one condition being that the men who join with them must support their platform and basic ideas.

An official statement signed by J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, says "that the

members-elect, after due consideration of the matter, have decided that it would be unwise for them to enter into an alliance with either of the old parties as parties. They are prepared to assume the fullest share of responsibility and form a government in cooperation with such members of other parties as are in sympathy with their platform and principles and are free to give support thereto in the formation of a cabinet. Full consideration will be given to the various interests of the Province."

At this hour the farmers with doors locked and no reporters admitted are endeavoring to agree upon the selection of a leader.

## BOLSHEVIKI ARE AT GARY, SAYS OFFICER

Member of Maj.-Gen. Wood's Staff Declares Agitators Are Responsible for Disturbances Among Striking Steel Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Bolshevik agitators and alien anarchists, whose aim is the overthrow of the Government and the establishment of a Soviet régime, have been conducting an intensive campaign among the striking steel workers, particularly at Gary, Indiana, Lieut. Martin Van Burden, of the army intelligence service told the Senate Committee on Education and Labor yesterday.

Lieutenant Van Burden, who was attached to Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood's staff at Gary, presented to the committee investigating radicalism in the steel industry documentary evidence, coupled with a vivid description of the revolutionary forces in the country. The officer traced a direct connection between an international gathering of Bolsheviks held in Moscow last March and the disturbances among the steel workers on strike at Gary. All the documents presented were taken from Gary strikers.

#### Manifesto Produced

"Red activities on a wide scale have been unearthed," the witness told the committee. He produced a magazine with red covers printed in Russian and published by the "Soviet Workers of Philadelphia." This document, Lieutenant Van Burden said, was full of Bolshevik propaganda, and was widely circulated, particularly among the alien workers. He produced another pamphlet which contained a manifesto signed by Trotsky and Lenin "for the overthrow of capitalist governments the world over," and which he declared was the basis of all the Bolshevik movements in the United States.

"Did the Department of Justice take any action against these men?" asked W. S. Kenyon (R.) Senator from Iowa and chairman of the committee.

"Not that I know of," Lieutenant Van Burden said. The witness declared that he had turned over to the Department of Justice a large amount of documentary evidence gathered by the army intelligence, showing the activity of Bolshevik workers among the Gary steel men. He recommended to the department that the American citizenship papers held by all of the leaders in this movement should be canceled and the men deported.

#### Hungarians Arrested

Twenty-four Hungarians, members of the I. W. W. in Gary, were taken into custody by the army intelligence service, according to the testimony given by Lieutenant Van Burden. "All of these men were aliens," he said. "I have not seen a bit of American literature during the whole of my investigation in Gary. In Chicago, the German-American Citizens League has been organized as the sequel of the old German-American Alliance, with Dr. Gerhardt as its secretary. Many of the officers of this organization were instrumental in German activities in the United States during the war, and there is a branch in Gary."

"The same sort of radical red literature was found printed in German in these headquarters that was printed in Russian and Hungarian in other headquarters."

"Three Hungarians of radical tendencies, Lieutenant Van Burden testified, were recommended by Major-General Wood for deportation. They were Bolsheviks, Socialists and I. W. W., said the army officer, but they were not deported. In rejecting the recommendation made the immigration officers said a direct statement showing the accused man to be an anarchist would have to be obtained or he must by his actions show himself to be an anarchist, before he could be deported."

#### Bill to Deport Alien Slackers

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Fifty-one aliens, who withdrew their first citizenship papers to escape military service during the war, would be deported under an amendment to the Alien Slacker Deportation Bill, approved yesterday by the House Immigration Committee. Members indicated that it was the purpose to recommend deportation of all the 1700 aliens, who withdrew their papers so as to avoid fighting under the United States flag.

#### Penal Colony Proposed

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—One of the Philippine Islands would be an anarchist's penal colony, to which persons convicted of attempting to overthrow the government would be deported, under a bill introduced yesterday by Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, a member of the Senate committee investigating the steel strike. Senator McKellar also introduced another bill providing for deportation of aliens within five years, unless they become naturalized.

## BY RAIL TO ORIZABA FROM MEXICO CITY

Fertile Valleys Given Up to the Cultivation of Pulque Plant—Picturesque Scenes and Customs—Large Cotton Mills

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

ORIZABA, Mexico.—In traveling from Mexico City to Orizaba in the state of Veracruz, one leaves the Buena Vista Station in the capital at 5 a. m. and the train may be boarded the night before. The first stop is Guadalupe, where the painting of "The Virgin on Juan Diego's Mantle" is enshrined.

The train passes through valleys dotted with imposing looking hacienda buildings surrounded with high walls, built like fortifications, with watch towers at the corners. The greater part of this fertile area is given up to the cultivation of the pulque plant from which the intoxicating liquor pulque is made.

At Ocotlan the road reaches the highest point, 986 feet above Mexico City, and 8333 feet above Veracruz. At Apizaco the next stop, the platform is crowded with natives selling all kinds of native food, fruit, and canes of all thicknesses, carved by hand, with eagles and serpents, and painted in brilliant colors. As it is about breakfast time, the federal guards on the train partake of a substantial meal, which they buy from the native women on the platform, and it is possible to observe how they can eat soup and other liquid dishes without the use of a spoon. Tearing off a piece of tortilla or thin, dry pancake, they twist it into the shape of a scoop, and through long practice they make as much speed with it as can be made with a spoon.

The peak of Mt. Orizaba should be visible from the train, but at this time of the year it is generally shrouded in dense clouds after 10 o'clock in the morning. Three thousand feet below is a plateau or valley holding the village of Maltrata, with houses with red tiled roofs and churches set with great precision in square blocks, like a toy village, while a tiny train waits at a passing point so far below that it does not seem possible our train can descend that far. Our train zigzags back and forth along the edge of precipices, and glides through short stretches of tunnel, however, and the seemingly impossible is accomplished. The apparently tiny train is bound to be of full dimensions and proves to be the train from Veracruz for Mexico City. Maltrata, though not so beautiful as it appeared from above, becomes a real town, at an elevation of 5544 feet above sea level.

The train now glides down a reasonable grade through the valley of the Rio Blanco.

The country is all well cultivated on the plateaus and partly up the side hills, and there are located in this valley some large cotton mills operating about 133,000 spindles and 6000 looms. First comes Santa Rosa, then a short way on Nogales, where the train enters a dark gorge, then San Lorenzo, and Rio Blanco, each with its large cotton mill, and finally Orizaba, a quaint old town, with a delightful climate half way between the Sierra de Guadalupe and the Sierra de Maltrata, though not so beautiful as it appeared from above, becomes a real town, at an elevation of 5544 feet above sea level. The town dates back to Aztec times, and has some fine old churches; the Plaza Principal, with its usual band stand, is flanked by a theater on one side and an iron municipal palace, made in sections in Belgium and erected here, which looks more like a railroad station than a municipal palace. The Plaza is beautifully laid out as a flower garden, and immense palm trees with trunks 15 inches in diameter, cast a grateful shade over the wayfarers resting on the benches.

#### Oil Investments in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The total amount invested in the oil industry in Mexico is approximately \$800,000,000 American gold, equivalent to \$300,000,000 Mexican gold, according to the latest report from the Technical Bureau of the Mexican Petroleum Department to the Mexican embassy here. The wells in exploitation, with a daily capacity of 1,500,000 barrels, are placed at \$300,000,000 in the estimates; 1200 kilometers or 750 miles of pipe lines, \$50,000,000; tanks with a capacity of 26,000,000 barrels, \$60,000,000; refineries, \$55,000,000; lands, \$50,000,000; railway lines, buildings and machinery, \$30,000,000; vessels for transportation, of which the Aguila Company owns a third, \$50,000,000.

## New Style Features in Autumn Overcoats

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## ARISTIDE BRIAND TO BE A CANDIDATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France, (Thursday).—The committee of the Department du Nord, the Alpes Maritimes and Loire Inferieure, have asked Aristide Briand, the former Premier, to allow his name to appear on their lists as a candidate for the coming elections. Mr. Briand has been for 16 years a candidate from the Loire Department, where he is supported by the Radical Socialists, but he will again accept the candidacy of the Loire district on condition that the list be based on a universal spirit of good will, and that a program of future reforms be constituted.

Eugene Etienne, former War Minister, has declined the candidacy, while André Fallieres, son of the former President of the Republic, is a candidate from the district of Nérac, on the list of the Republican Union with Mr. Leygues and Mr. Cels, members of the Clemenceau Cabinet. Captain Heurtaux, an aviator who was entrusted during the war with a mission to the United States, is a candidate from the Seine-et-Oise Department.

#### Offer of Delegation Accepted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The French Minister of Industrial Reconstruction has accepted the offer of a delegation from the Département du Nord, which it brought in the name of the congress of the Nord Republican Federation, to stand as a candidate for the coming election.

## OFFICERS ACCUSED OF CAPITULATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Thursday).—General Fournier, the commanding officer at Maubeuge, who surrendered on September 7, 1914, unconditionally, leaving in the hands of the Germans 3000 men and a large amount of war material, will appear with eight other officers before the War Council at the Court of Justice on November 4. Under Article 209 of the military code they are accused of capitulation, and are liable to be condemned to the extreme penalty.

#### MEXICAN ELECTION PLANS

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Candidates in the presidential campaign of 1920 and their supporters are promised every guarantee by President Carranza, who likewise has pledged himself to see that the present administration remains neutral, according to a published interview with Gen. Francisco Serrano, who visited the President at Queretaro regarding alleged obstructions placed in the path of supporters of Gen. Alvarez Obregon and received the promises.

#### STATE CONTROL OF RAILWAYS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the government has decided to prepare through the Transport Ministry a scheme of state control of railways and canals, and that its attitude will be explained very shortly.

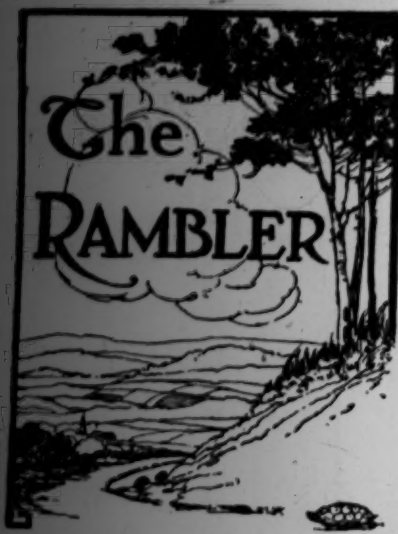
#### NAVAL CHANGE ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Capt. Walter R. Sexton has been appointed United States Naval Attaché at London, relieving from this duty Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, who now will be able to devote all his time to his work as commander-in-chief of the American naval forces in European waters.

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**THEATRICAL**



Jonathan Edwards and John Dryden  
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is a question that must have often asked itself of them that ponder somewhat the present day, whether the public of today could endure or understand or value the writers that were the favorites of the North American colonies in the middle and end of the eighteenth century and held men enthralled with interest. It may be urged in answer to this doubt, that the character of men's interest has changed only, but that there is still interest enough in letters, that is, in prose literature, for we have no concern with verse at present. May be that this is so, may be men read with earnest pleasure a prose that is not written in slurred words of one syllable and welcome a page that makes them think hard at the same time that it teaches them the robust melody of our English tongue, may be, by all means. We know that Cicero would not read the Latin of the apostle in the Roman forum and that some advocates of phonetic spelling are eminently virtuous citizens. But in all optimism and with all respect to royal-road, we think that much of the most serious and ponderous prose of today has rather more to do with the belly than with ethereal subjects. Can the gentle reader imagine today a great sale of the works of Jonathan Edwards?

## Edwards' Assurance

Edwards mapped heaven and charted hell with a certain serene assurance that today astounds, but let us observe that however mistaken he may have been and however much, though he would have denied it, he could employ a casuistry that would have put Escobar on his mettle, his subject was high and his prose excellent, it being close woven, clear and with a certain quality of self-respect that we find difficult better to define. We cheerfully admit that to read his "Enquiry into the Freedom of the Will" one must work as seriously as he would over Fearn's "Contingent Remainders"; there is not much that is easy about it, we must set our teeth in strong meat and do our own chewing. One does not plunge here and there into books like this with the same effortless self-satisfaction as he would into a warm bath. Far from it: it is hard work and save for the theologian or the student of today, it is not particularly pleasant work. But we are to consider that there was a time when thousands read Edwards' books with avidity and digested them in great part, in so far as men can be said to digest the unprovable.

## Choice of Subjects

It may be urged again that it was the subject that held the readers: that the prevalence of the Puritan and Calvinist policy created a welcoming body of readers for such as wrote these things, much as today Labor and Capital furnish men with seemingly endless materials. It is not to be denied that the subject pleased the public, but this proves as well that men's choice of subjects was an elevated one and their taste in reading more severe and classic, if the latter term can be applied to a society that had an instinctive distrust of the oriental aestheticism that alloys the gold of Greece and Rome. We do not offer to the reader the heroic test of perusing Edwards' works, we but lay it down that the necessity for excellence never abates and that excellence is a necessary political attribute, as William Goodwin virtually affirms when he says that politics is morals in fine, no society can afford to relax in intellectual attention, even though it has thereby to forego some of its bodily comfort.

## "Of Dramatic Poesy"

If the readers will go to the shelves and take down Malone's edition of Dryden's essay "Of Dramatic Poesy," he may see what we mean. It is better prose than Edwards wrote and more agreeable to the reader. It responds more and is more supple in its mingled employment of Saxon words and those Anglicized from Middle French. It betrays, moreover, the tone of the man of the world, his calm good manners and his flattering assumption that his reader is acquainted with those things which the confraternity must know. (Why is it that an intimation that another is a man of the world will sooner mollify him than the use of many blue-words?) In one respect, it resembles the "Enquiry," inasmuch as Dryden is a master craftsman talking of his craft with the seriousness and sureness that mastery alone can give. Though written but a few years after Oliver's passing, Dryden's essay is good modern prose, though with some of the seventeenth century usages that rather give it dignity than make it difficult or obscure. And what is it all about? Why, upon the earth-rocking question whether the tragic drama shall be written in blank verse or rhymed complete, just that. How otiose, how large and free the times when men caught no trains and read pamphlets on these absorbing matters!

When we consider as well the content as the style of these two writers, whether we are rhymed couplets or damnationists, we must admit a

certain pulpiness in what Dryden gives us, a something languid that argues that to be pleasing is in itself an end and that leaves the reader none the stronger. Melodious it may be, but what song is it such melody conveys? It seems as though the public today would suffer neither the "Dramatic Poesy" nor the "Enquiry," both are beyond it or away from it, "stagnated" in the easy print of today and groping its way in a fog of counterfeit ideas. But Edwards, though wrong in his thesis, was right in his impelling thought, that man must face eternal things and there is no avenue of escape from their contemplation. He held that man must first inquire into the dignity of existence as a spiritual conception rather than his sustentation as a material being. Had Edwards alone taken his stand upon this eagle's rock, it would have signified only so far as Edwards was concerned. We see him, however, accompanied by a community the like of which for moral intrepidity and intellectual vigor has never been matched, whose strong and guiding hand even today holds firm the welfare of American society. The moral strength of this society has always diminished or increased, as it forsook or followed the severe and self-denying honesty of a generation that suspected intellectual luxury as it did political self-indulgence.

## THE SCENERY OF AN AIR VOYAGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—I have traveled by the new air service between London and Paris both ways, and the moment seems opportune for a frank discussion of the pleasures and miseries (for there are both) of air travel. I can claim to be a veteran, for I have been round and about the air pretty constantly since the early part of 1907. For that very reason I (and others like me) may be apt to take too much for granted, and fail to understand the public, now approaching practical flight for the first time.

Frankly, does flying hold out any pleasure for the average man and woman? Take, first of all, the scenery. It must be admitted that terrestrial scenery loses most of its charm seen from above. The beauties of English dales and old-world villages are not visible; although for this there is some compensation in the easy evasion of the ugliness of London's suburbs and those vast stretches of regions that are neither town nor country.

## Speed Not Realized

Traveling by air one soon becomes weary of the slow-moving panorama of fields and woods. At a height of a few thousand feet, even though the speed be 100 miles an hour, the view passes so slowly that there is no real impression of speed, one of the consolations of railway and motor car travel. Of course, neither by train nor by car can the beauties of the country be properly enjoyed. You can rarely get a chauffeur who will consent to go slowly, no matter how lovely the countryside; and he chafes if he is told to stop for anything except meals.

On the other hand, by aeroplane, unless the sky be cloudless, there is a new world of aerial scenery revealed, which is sometimes of surpassing grandeur and infinite variety. During the early days of the new services travelers had rare feasts for the eye. Sixty miles of cloudland rain, east, west, and south; black rainstorms here, gigantic, tumbling, mountain ranges of dazzling cloud under the sun there, a sky of deep liquid blue in places. In a few minutes one passed from surroundings of beauty to regions of gloomy, almost overwhelming grandeur; and then back again to fairyland. For, in the air, among the clouds there is the "foreground" that gives a realization of speed.

## The Rainbow "Glory"

On one occasion for miles over a field of tumbled snowy clouds the shadow of the aeroplane upon them was surrounded by a rainbow ring—what balloonists call a "glory." One never tired of watching it, changing size incessantly, rising and falling, seeming to gambol over the billows of cloud like a frail boat in a heavy sea.

The principal drawback of aerial travel at present is the noise of the engines, which the average passenger certainly dislikes. It will not be long before this is overcome; and already some of the new types of machine provide for its reduction and place the passengers in a position where it is not overpowering.

It is easier to write in most passenger aeroplanes than it is in a railway train; but most of the "cabins" are rather too stuffy. In the large ones there is plenty of room to walk up the gangway, but in some of the smaller ones the passengers are very cramped.

At present the supreme gain is that of getting to the destination quickly. The aeroplane beats railway and boat hollow; and ere long the advantage will be even greater. The prospects are good, and as far as the regular London-Paris service is concerned, there is reason to expect that even during the winter an efficiency of over 90 per cent will be attained.

**CORN RECORD FOR MAINE BOY**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ORONO, Maine.—A telegram received at the College of Agriculture, University of Maine, from O. H. Beeson of Washington, in charge of United States Department of Agriculture extension work in the North and west, announced that an analysis of the records of the boys' and girls' club work for last year places Jerome R. Quimby, of Brooks, Maine, at the head of the flint corn growers of the country. His production of 75½ bushels on a per acre—out-ranks the previous national record of boys' club accomplishment in field corn.

## A WORLD DIARY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

On the early afternoon of Saturday last, a de Havilland four came out of the sky, over the Roosevelt Field. Mineola, and precisely at 1:50 Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard climbed out of it, the easy winner of the United States Army's race across the continent and back. This, of course, is only a beginning; a record has been set up for the flight, and it will now be the business of every airman who can control an engine to see that it is regularly and systematically reduced. Whether the breaking of records is a game which is worth the candle, "le jeu en vaut la chandelle," the old French proverb originally put it, is open to dispute. As it is, every week or so some airman drives his plane a foot or two higher into the air, in a way which would have dumfounded the builders of Babel, just as, before the war, every captain of a new liner strove to squeeze out of his engines the pound or so of extra steam which would bring Liverpool a few minutes nearer to New York, or more accurately narrow the ocean between Daunt's Rock and Nantucket. Was there not, indeed, a time when the mail trains of the Midland and the North Western, pouring flame and cinders into the night, raced along the rails from London to Edinburgh?

## The Land of Cuculian

It was all a great game, and the Anglo-Saxon tries to convert everything into a game, his favorite game perhaps being politics, especially, pardon the paradox, if he is not an Anglo-Saxon but a descendant of the Kings of Ireland. Lord Randolph Churchill declared that he had tried everything from lion shooting to tip-cat, and that nothing equaled a great debate in the House of Commons followed by a close division. That really accounts for much of the eloquence which is being expended in the Senate, in Washington, and elsewhere over "the distressful country" at the present time. It is true that the savings banks returns are higher than they have ever been, that trade with the oppressor is increasing every day, and that for months past a revolutionary government has been sitting in Dublin, and no one particularly objecting, and no one being any the worse off than the convent of Rheims after the delivery of the curse by the Cardinal Lord Archbishop. Nevertheless, there is an Irish Question, and there always will be as long as there are Irishmen, though "the bearings of this observation" will never be any clearer to a Yankee, German-American, or American out of "Little Italy," than they have ever been to an Englishman. You must read the Chronicles of Cuculian, if you desire to understand, and not those of the Pilgrim Father; and that is only the first and the easiest step.

## The Bolshevik Duumvir

However, there are numerous things in this world difficult to understand, and one of them is what is really happening in Russia. How much, for instance, is Bolshevik by conviction, how much by terrorism, and how much by sheer indifference. It would require a plebiscite to answer the question, and there is no possibility whatever of obtaining one. Petrograd, for instance, has been taken so often during the past ten days in the cable news of some of the papers that it is impossible not to feel rather annoyed with Lenin for not knowing it. Trotsky, whose "darlings," the Red Guards, as some of his own colleagues sarcastically call them, are responsible for the safety of Petrograd today, has issued, on his opponents' own showing, a whole-hearted philippic to the effect that the capital will not fall. After giving publicity to this, with no slight contumely, the Judenitch Thomases will have not a little to explain if their champion should fall. In that case the Roman mother—Madame Bonstein—may continue to endure the Spartan discomfort of the Grand Ducal apartments in the Kremlin, and that curious altruist, the little wrinkle-faced, bald-headed, ci-devant nobleman, Ulanoff, to dispense justice from a swivel chair in kings' palaces.

Leon Trotsky  
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Not but that there are difficulties in the world outside Petrograd and Moscow. In Washington, for instance, the Industrial Conference has failed in reconciling Capital and Labor, with the result that Mr. Gompers led the Labor delegates out into the wilderness, whereupon the President dismissed the representatives of Capital to their homes. Thus the once despised "public," ground ruthlessly in the past between the upper and the nether millstones, finds itself suddenly and unexpectedly the man in

possession, and is intrusted by Mr. Wilson with the problems of formulating proposals for the harmonizing of the economic discord. How it will fare in its new rôle is one of the most interesting speculations that could possibly be imagined, and one, it is safe to say, which will be followed with the utmost interest wherever economic problems exist.

When the representatives of the employers and the employees first faced each other in the Pan-American building, the former were deeply impressed by the ability and grip of the situation shown by the latter. They recognized the Labor delegates were tacticians who had graduated in a long school of experience, and who could

Samuel Gompers  
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

probably maneuver them off the floor of the hall. Their surprise was, therefore, considerable when Mr. Gompers opened his campaign with the old threat that the Labor program must be accepted or that revolution would follow. They had not expected so clumsy an attack. It was like the Prussians attempting the oblique formation against not Daun but Napoleon, and the result was as disastrous. Unfortunately, the Labor defeat was so decisive that the Employers proceeded to follow it vigorously up, so vigorously that Mr. Gompers drew off his forces, and marched off the field.

## Mr. Balfour and Lord Curzon

There are many ways of withdrawing from a field, some dignified, others most undignified. It need scarcely be said that the method chosen by Mr. Balfour of retiring from the Foreign Office is the most dignified imaginable. It has been an open secret that Mr. Balfour only remained in the Foreign Office out of an acute sense of duty to the country. He now lays down the heavier duties of that department in exchange for the ease and dignity of the office of Lord President of the Council. In doing this he merely exchanges seals with Lord Curzon who will succeed him in Paris at a moment when those eastern problems of the Peace, with which he is so peculiarly adapted to deal, are demanding particular attention. By this arrangement Mr. Balfour will be saved the labors of one of the most active of the great offices of State, whilst his sage and balanced counsel will not be lost to his colleagues, who are keenly aware of the penetration and moderation of his judgments.

One thing which Mr. Balfour will be only too glad to escape from, through his change of seals, is the worrying of the departmental heads over the waste in their respective offices. Detail of that sort has never appealed to the New Lord President, but The Times has turned its great guns on the "dug-outs" and the waiting motor cars, and Lord Rothermere's son, Esmond Harmsworth, has gone down to Thanet to contest the bye-election as an "anti-waste" candidate. An anti-waste campaign like an anti-waste party has great possibilities in a country threatened with a 50 per cent income tax and a levy on capital, and the Napoleon of Printing House Square has made a note of it.

## The Snap-Vote in the Commons

Meantime all is not well with the "greatest majority" that the House of Commons has ever seen. That is a common way, however, with "greatest majorities." They are so great that whips are apt to be caught napping, and then the most untoward events take place. Thus, on Thursday night, a peaceful House of Commons was thrown into an uproar by the rejection of the government amendment to the Alien Bill by 185 votes to 112. Of course less than half the members of the House were present, and it is also clear that the three hundred odd who were away must have been mainly ministerialists. Still, things like that will happen, as Mr. Disraeli once discovered after a famous division on a vote for stationery. As a result, added to already having too much to do, the Prime Minister is engaged today in deciding whether he shall demand a vote of confidence from the House, which he can obtain without the least trouble, or take the House at its word, and throw it into a general election, with the result that a great many of the gentlemen who voted will unquestionably lose their seats, though the Prime Minister will not be one of them.

## MOTHER AS A FIGHTER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
"In Trooping for the Troops, Fun-Making at the Front," Margaret Mayo, speaking of George Burr, gives the following glimpse of some of the bits of entertainment furnished:

He was joined by Gilbert White, America's most famous unpublished wit, now serving in the Signal Corps, and by Mrs. Florence Kendal. Gilbert had just drawn a cartoon of Mrs. Kendal, a charming young woman of fifty, leaving New York to establish an officers' convalescent home in France. On the curb, waving goodbye to his mother as she passed down Fifth Avenue, stood her popular son Messmore. He was saying ruefully to the bystanders—"I'm too old to fight but I'm sending mother."

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 971)

## Art and a Fool

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

To the fool in the street, who reads the Art Page of The Christian Science Monitor, there appear to be just two sides to the question so continually asked in the present day, What is art? Art itself, and talking about art. Knowing nothing at all about art makes the fool, as it were, cosmopolitan, free from bias. Thus he may become the poor wise man who understands the answer. Most of his opinions are the mere result of looking at things, pictures, etchings, sculpture, and saying to himself, I like this or I don't like that. From time immemorial this man has been debarred from giving an opinion, and for that very reason, indeed, he is usually alluded to contemptuously as "the man who knows what he likes," and that puts him out of court. Nevertheless, since reading the Art Page of The Christian Science Monitor on October 20, one fool at least has arrived. He thanks Q. R. The problem of what art is, is answered. Felicitously, like a bird alighting on a branch and swaying there a moment safely, Q. R.'s idea alighted in his thought. It illumined for him art and life as a flashlight shows all the country that lies in darkness. It went out as the flashlight goes, but came again and flooded the darkest corners of his thought once more as the dawn comes up the sky. It has come to stay. Art then, Q. R., is the refinement of understanding, the capacity to become sensible to the unseen quality and to write it plain, in no matter what way. It is quality understood, but not necessarily impressed upon any audience. Ten thousand may look, talk wisely, and pass by, but the ten thousandth and first man takes off his shoes. The fool in the street is no further from understanding art than is Q. R. himself. Those particular fools who wept on the first night of Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln," in London, did not know that they had arrived. Art is for them from thenceforth, but under that name they knew it not; yet that made no difference, for art goes under no label.

Q. R. had been kept for the last, in the paper of October 20. This reader had been wise enough for that! First he had acquainted himself with all about Wassily Kandinsky, the head of a small group of painters in Munich, "who spend their evenings theorizing about art." He expected something after that. Wassily paints to satisfy the "inner need." And this is how he does it. He "claims that a yellow circle placed on a canvas, by virtue of its color, gives the spectator the impression of an eccentric movement, whereas a blue circle placed by the side of the yellow one will give the spectator a concentric impression." "He goes on to outline a theory which he claims to be based on a mental experience that certain colors have of their essence a symbolical-reference to human life." After this the fact that Kandinsky sets up "no standard either in art or in life," seemed quite explanatory, and makes the inner need easier, in every way, to meet.

Here was the second side to the question. Kandinsky gave art his fullest attention. He talked about it. He tried to meet the inner need. But it seems that Barnard and Drinkwater merely, each in his own way, the one a sculptor, the other a playwright, wrought out Lincoln as they understood him and as best they might. Not many wise, not many noble, theories were called for, but only the man as they saw him. Even so they did.

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and yet, had they not had Lincoln they could not have attained art. Art, it would seem, then, comes through the conjunction of three forces: the man made more nearly perfect than other men; the capacity, somewhat akin to this greatness, to grasp it; and the workman possessed of the power of expression. Thus, minus the great quality of the subject, there can be no art; or, given the great quality, and yet there being no sense to appreciate it, art remains unexpressed; or, given the quality and the capacity to appreciate it, the observer not being a workman able to set forth his observation, art, although in existence, is not made sensible, is not given outward expression. Art, then, is the pure idea dwelling in the mind of man.

Thus does Q. R. throw a clear shining radiance across the vexed question, What is art? He supplies the answer, which seems too high for the mighty, but may be caught by the poor wise man who is not aware that he even seeks to know.

Here is Q. R.'s summing up. "The playwright and the sculptor, each possessing gifts, have added one more—the greatest of all. They have been able to perceive in their subject, Abraham Lincoln, creative statesman, the cause of his greatness, which was merely that he was pure in heart and walked with God."

(Signed) TULLOCHER GREEN.  
Boston, Massachusetts, October 20, 1919.

## OCTOBER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

You've been to Norway and seen the midnight sun, done Venice in a gondola, and picked weeping cherry blossoms near Nookko, but there's something left to marvel at if you've never seen the sun shine through red maple leaves in autumn.

This is Canada, and nature's topsyturvy. All summer long our trees have been green as trees should be, but come out and see them today—lemon poplars, tawny elms, birches of shimmering gold and maples like giant nasturtiums; this one's a brilliant scarlet, that one's pale yellow blushing to pink, and the impudent firs there has only changed half his coat and stands red and green like Olivia's fool. How did you dare to do it, trees? And where did you find such gorgeousness?

This is Canada, and just look at our hills. You've seen purple hills and blue hills and hills white with the snow, but these hills of ours are as red as a ripe tomato.

Yesterday the trees in this wood were merely a mass of green; today each one has a coat to his own particular liking, and all the land's a patchwork quilt of bronze, scarlet, burnt amber, rose and amber. Only the dark branches of the pine fling

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

out their reproach to such frivolity, and, if it weren't so gloriously beautiful, you'd laugh and laugh again, because each year it's all so unexpected.

Come and see the maple here throwing a crimson branch across the river. Oh, cunning tree, did you choose your dress to contrast with the deep sparkling blue, or did you choose that bend in the river's bank to set off your royal robes? Either way the choice is perfect.

It's just one glory after another. You're accepting the fact that the big trees may take to themselves all the wonders of the sunset; but see these striplings here, in a clearing of coarse grass, not one of them four feet high. The big leaves of the baby oaks are all aglow, and little maples, aping their elders, claim every red and yellow that the artist knows. They're like Velasquez's royal children in their hooped and brocaded gowns.

The sun's fast slipping down, and you catch your breath again. What of the maple, birch and oak now? Seen through his level rays they're trees no longer, but quivering fluid flames, blazing bonfires alight through the land.

## A TALE OF LIFE IN THE NORTH

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the tales of daring adventure, descriptions of much beauty in an undeveloped land, and character sketches of delightful insight, to be found in "New Rivers of the North," Hulbert Footner writes that the following story, of a waif left to shift for himself, was told him on good authority:

"All he possessed in the world was a cotton shirt, a ragged little pair of trousers, and one moccasin that he had gotten from foot to foot. Later some one gave him a rag of a blanket about as big as a doormat. And this was one of the coldest winters on record; the thermometer dropped to 73 below zero. Nevertheless he came through well nourished and healthy."

While the account convinces the reader that heavy wearing apparel and substantial food meant nothing in the young life of St. John Peace—he was four at the time of the experience—the author mercifully adds that the child was later adopted by some survivors and sent to school.

## This Wonderful Range With Two Ovens



Bakes Bread, Pies, Biscuits, Broils, Roasts, and Cooks Nine Different Vegetables All at One Time

Although it is less than four feet long it can do every kind of cooking for any ordinary family by gas in warm weather, or by coal or wood when the kitchen needs heating.

The Coal section and the Gas section are just as separate as though you had two ranges in your kitchen.

## Gold Medal Glenwood

Note the two gas ovens above—one for baking, glass paneled and one for broiling, with white enamel door.

The large oven below has the Indicator and is heated by coal or wood. See the cooking surface when you want to rush things—five burners for gas and four covers for coal. When in a hurry both coal and gas ovens can be operated at the same time, using one for baking bread or roasting meats and the other for pastry baking—it "Makes Cooking Easy"

Write for handsome free booklet 150 that tells all about it.

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## INSTANCES ALLEGED OF DISCRIMINATION

Witnesses Testify Packers Enjoyed Advantages Over Grocers in Rates From Certain Points and in Speed of Transit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Witnesses for the National Wholesale Grocers Association, in the hearing here of the case against the railroads and packers on charges of discrimination in freight rates in favor of the packers through special refrigerator car service, offered testimony yesterday showing alleged instances of such discrimination. The testimony covered shipments from Sioux City, Iowa; South St. Paul, Minnesota; Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and also hypothetical shipments from Chicago to a number of points.

Packers handling commodities which the firm of Reed, Murdock & Co., of Chicago, handle, L. F. Berry, traffic manager for the firm, declared on the witness stand, on a shipment of 25,000 pounds of the same commodities as the grocers ship, with the exception of 3000 pounds of fresh meat in the car, would receive a rate of \$55.41 from Chicago to Buffalo, New York, while the grocers for the same shipment would have to pay \$123.20.

### Advantage of \$37.79 Alleged

This order, Mr. Berry explained, contained 5000 pounds of cheese. The grocers, using a refrigerator car, would have to pay the same price on the cheese as if they shipped 15,000 pounds, the minimum shipment for refrigerator car service. This, he said, gave the packers an advantage of \$37.79 on the shipment.

Another example was a shipment from Chicago to Cincinnati, Ohio, which, with similar commodities and on the same basis as before, but with 3000 pounds less weight, the witness said, would give the packers an advantage of \$32. To Fort Wayne, Indiana, from Chicago, the packers would, on a similar shipment, have an advantage of \$33.90, he testified, and to Detroit, Michigan, from Chicago, the packers' advantage on a similar shipment would be \$33.90.

Regarding the competition of the packers with the wholesale grocers of Sioux City, Iowa, J. P. Haynes, traffic commissioner of the traffic bureau of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, testified that he had made a personal investigation of 1085 consignments showing that the packers had a decided advantage over the wholesale grocers.

### Relative Speed of Travel

The expedited service of the packers, Mr. Haynes testified, was such that packers' shipments from Sioux City were carried 44.4 miles per day farther than the wholesale grocers' shipments. From Omaha, Nebraska, the packers' shipments' travel per day was faster than that of the grocers' shipments by 65.3 miles. He also presented figures which, he testified, showed like conditions prevailing from South St. Paul and Sioux Falls in reaching towns considered within the Sioux City territory. He admitted to counsel for the packers, however, that he had not made a comparison of the shipment of wholesale grocery firms outside of Sioux City to the same points and was therefore not prepared to state that they had not lost trade to wholesale grocers in other territories. He said they had lost in competition with Des Moines, Iowa, but he did not know whether to packers or to wholesale grocers' firms.

Mr. Berry, on the witness stand, recounted the efforts of Reed, Murdock & Co. to get better service. They had approached the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad on the possibilities of buying private refrigerator cars, but were told that it would do them no good. They had asked the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the Pere Marquette for better summer refrigerator service, and were refused, but had not asked them regarding private car service.

### Explanation by Packer

Armour Man Tells How Pork Is High While Hogs Are Cheap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—It is not denied by the packers that fresh pork prices

remain high while the cost of hogs has gone down. This apparently anomalous situation, to which attention has been called recently by a federal report stating that during a recent period in Boston "the cheaper the hog the dearer the pork," the packers say is subject to a reasonable explanation. On inquiry by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the general offices of Armour & Co., F. W. Waddell, head of the Armour pork and provision department, thus outlined the packers' reasons for cheaper hogs and high pork:

### Hog Buying Curtailed

"In the first place, a number of circumstances have combined to bring down the price of hogs," said Mr. Waddell. "The high cost of living agitation, the cessation of European buying due to the uncertainty of exchange, the taking over of buying in England by the government and the decision to purchase nothing more this year, proposed cold storage legislation and the hue and cry against the packers, have all operated to throw the packing industry over the country, as well as the producers, into a state of panic. Under these conditions the packers have been buying just as few hogs as they had to in order to keep their organization intact. If we could have laid off our forces for 30 days without damage to them, I should not have been surprised had we done so."

"The result has been that a shortage of fresh pork has developed. The fresh pork constitutes only a small percentage of the hog, and with the minimum amount of hogs we have been buying there has not been enough fresh pork to go around. The law of supply and demand has operated, and the price of fresh pork has been held at the high level."

### Storage Stocks Declined

"Meantime the rest of the hog has declined in price. We have had no satisfaction in storing hams and other hog meat that will keep, because our stocks in storage have also declined in price. We have suffered a loss of 15 to 18 cents a pound on hams stored during the season and we do not know what the future will bring forth on what we store today. So, while fresh pork has held its early price, because of extra demand, the rest of the hog has fallen because of lack of demand."

"The time is approaching when winter stocks are laid in. I cannot see how we can go ahead until hogs reach a price that will afford us some assurance in the future. Ten-cent hogs were considered exceedingly high in peace times. I don't suppose we will get 10-cent hogs, but it is the prevailing opinion that 12-cent hogs are a possibility."

"The farmer raises the cry that he is selling below cost of production," observed the interviewer.

"That is a problem I wish we could solve," said Mr. Waddell. "When we cannot solve a loss of 15 cents a pound on what we have stored away we are even more helpless than the producer."

### Buying of Unsmoked Hams Urged

CHICAGO, Illinois—If the public realized the economical advantages of broadening the demand for fresh pork so as to include fresh unsmoked hams as a substitute for pork loins, the difference would be a factor in reducing the cost of food, says the United States Bureau of Markets. Fresh pork hams are offered wholesale at 23 to 24 cents a pound and are meeting with slow sale, whereas pork loins are selling freely at 32 to 35 cents.

### CONCRETE WAYS BEING BUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
PORTLAND, Maine—The Bath Iron Works Ltd. is installing its first concrete ways, the first of its type in the country. This is in preparation for the construction of a large cargo carrier. The ways are being built between two destroyers which are in process of construction. They will be 420 feet long and 40 feet wide and in the construction of them 1300 yards of concrete, 32,000 pounds of steel reinforcement, 1200 tons of crushed rock, 800 tons of sand, and 6000 bags of cement will be used.

### KING IN MEMORIAL DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium are expected to be present at the principal meeting for this city in the Roosevelt Memorial Association membership drive this afternoon.

## AFTERMATH OF THE EGYPTIAN RISING

Public Administration Appears to Run on Normal Lines, While There Is No Outward Indication of Anti-British Feeling

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt—On returning to Egypt after an absence of more than four months, the writer was greatly impressed with the lack of any superficial evidence of the violent unrest of March and April. The public administration, and the town and country life appear to be running on normal lines, while there is no indication of the strong anti-British sentiments which characterized the recent disturbances. This is the superficial impression received by the new arrival. There is, however, a feeling that an undercurrent of unrest exists, and this is scarcely to be wondered at in view of the powerful influences of past and present political propaganda. Yet, in examining this, one feels that the so-called Nationalists have shot their bolt and that any extreme tendencies are artificial and forced, rather than natural and spontaneous.

The efforts of the native press—now evidently less hampered by the censor—to maintain public interest in the movement appear to be the work of a few political propagandists rather than the supply of news to meet a genuine demand. The so-called Egyptian delegation, maintained by funds raised in and outside the country, has had an expensive and evidently fruitless trip to Paris. As far as such undertakings are concerned, it has justified its claim to represent the Egyptians in so far that the members have failed to cooperate and that questions are being asked about its expenses. The delegation failed to obtain a hearing at the Peace Conference; most of the members have returned to Egypt, and a bi-weekly paper, under the title of Egypt, is being published in Paris. This appears to be the practical outcome of their plunge into world politics.

### Attitude of the Fellah

Now, the attitude of the fellah is really a governing influence in Egypt's thinking, as he forms the majority of the population and, though generally unlettered, he has, on the whole, the finer character. He probably does not love the English any more than he did six months ago, which is perhaps not saying very much, but he certainly likes the effendi or educated class very much less now than before, as he understands today that he was entirely misled in the recent disturbances. He has detected much of the untruths of the so-called Nationalist propaganda, but more important still in his sight is the fact that he incurred much actual loss instead of promised gain and has largely been made the scapegoat in the punishments that have been inflicted by the authorities. His disillusionment, though not yet complete, is certainly a step toward progress, and the authorities will be wise to see that it is complete.

The propagandists, who are almost all among the educated classes, probably know their failure. Yet they are still hopeful that as a result of the Labor unrest that is sweeping every country much material may be found useful for their purpose, namely, to institute again eastern autocracy in Egypt. While there is no doubt their projects have received a rude shock in the disappointment and soreness of the fellah and the failure of the delegation, it would be foolish indeed to shut one's eyes to their activities or

belittle their influence which is still very great, owing to the illiteracy and comparative ignorance of the fellah and the excitable and scheming propensities of the effendi.

### Two "Native" Undertakings

In connection with so-called Nationalist propaganda it is interesting to note the flotation of two commercial undertakings said to be purely Egyptian. One of these is a cotton export company, known as "The Egyptian Produce Trading Company," with a capital of \$50,000. This capital was privately subscribed and practically all the shares are in the hands of two rich notables of Alexandria greatly interested in the recent movement. The proposed disposal of the profits is that after providing for interest at the rate of 6 per cent on the capital subscribed and allowing a bonus of 15 per cent to the employees, the balance shall be placed in a reserve fund. As the promoters have large interests in cotton-growing lands and as they are offering loans on the fellah's crops at very favorable terms, it is probable that the company will do a good deal of business. Whatever its nature may be, it would appear that it can scarcely be properly termed a commercial company. It should be noted that the company has appointed a non-Egyptian Jew as its manager on a three-years contract, at the expiry of which it is hoped that an Egyptian may be found capable of carrying on the business.

The second undertaking is a proposed native bank. As explained by the Arabic paper Nizam, the shares, the total capital value of which has not been fixed, will be offered for public subscription to the Egyptians. The disposal of its profits is proposed as follows: (1) 10 per cent will be sufficient to pay a 5 per cent dividend will be deducted; (3) 15 per cent of the balance will be paid to the directors; and (4) the balance will be distributed to the shareholders unless the shareholders at a general meeting should decide to use it for making a special reserve fund. Should the profits in any one year be insufficient to pay the 5 per cent dividend the deficit will be supplied by the special reserve fund. The report pathetically concludes, "The company will be dissolved when it loses one-half of its capital"—a cheerful advertisement for prospective native subscribers.

In quoting these instances, there is no intention to damp commercial ardor among the Egyptians. On the contrary, it is the firm conviction of the writer that a large measure of the country's future development depends on educating the natives up to a right sense of commercialism. Amateurish and distinctly non-commercial enterprises are, however, but hindrances to that end.

The Labor position in Egypt today is very unsettled. Strikes have broken out in many of the industrial and commercial businesses. In Cairo for some weeks now there have been no trams or omnibuses working regularly and business has suffered in consequence. In Alexandria following the strike of the bakers and the quay workers, the tram service came to a standstill for five days, causing great inconvenience to those living in the suburbs. At the time of writing, however, the service has been provisionally resumed for a fortnight.

Quite apart from genuine causes of complaint, such as the cost of living, which is now quite three times that of pre-war days, and from any political intrigue there may be behind the scenes, it would appear that certain native lawyers are at the bottom of these strikes and are making a lucrative business thereby. A conciliation commission has, however, been recently appointed by the government, and it is hoped that by its intervention real grievances may be adjusted and stability secured.

## EDGE PLAN FAVORED FOR FOREIGN TRADE

Committee on Finance and Credit Makes Report at Concluding Session of International Conference at Atlantic City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—The committee on finance, and credit of the International Trade Conference in its final report last night at the concluding session as to the best means to finance foreign trade and bring the world back to normal conditions, urged immediate steps to expedite the enactment of the Edge Senate Bill and to encourage the formation of large corporations for financing foreign trade under such legislation.

The report said the situation presented by the condition of trade between the United States and Europe was not one of finance purely, but rather a great world problem which must be solved through the cooperation of the investment banker, exporter, producer of export goods and the American investor.

"The world situation today presents the greatest financial problem in history," said the report, "but with the very difficulty of the problem there goes a challenge to the skill, the ingenuity, and the public spirit of America."

### Nations Will Meet Obligations

In addition the report said in part: "The missions in turn have emphasized the advisability and determination of their nations to meet their obligations as they have always met them in the past. They have stated they expect any loans negotiated to be on terms and conditions that will meet our domestic situation."

"We found every evidence of the belief among American exporters that the banks should provide funds for the financing of our exports to Europe in such a manner as to place upon the banks the burden of the transaction. While the banks are eager to help, the difficulty is that commercial banks as custodians of funds, under obligations to repay deposits on demand, are prevented both by law and sound business practice from tying up their as-

sets in long term loans. We find this view understood and confirmed by leading bankers among our European guests. American banks today are functioning normally in the financing of a substantial part of the foreign trade, to the extent that when the export is balanced by what we import, banks can very well make the temporary advances required."

### Critical Position of France

After outlining the needs of France, Baron du Marais of the French mission said:

"France has not alone seen the flower of her youth fall in battle. For the freedom of the world she has recklessly sacrificed a vast part of the wealth she had accumulated as the fruit of centuries of toil and stinted life. She still retains her valiant people, her fertile soil and her soft skies. She will rebuild her railways, improve and restore her equipment and manufacturing plants. Victory gave her renewed force. The future opens up radiant before her in this rejuvenated world wherein she is determined to retain her place."

"Nevertheless, viewing the immensity of her task, France is cheered to feel coming toward her from all corners of the earth that same warm sympathy which pervades this assembly of those who were her brothers in arms of yesterday, her companions in toil today. She is confident that America, who comes out of the struggle more powerful, more united and wealthier than ever, will stand by her side. The most severely stricken of all, she must of necessity, for a certain period of time, devote all her energy to healing her wounds; but, during this time, she trusts America will supply her with the raw materials and the equipment she requires for immediate recuperation."

"France is confident that America will follow along the path we have just indicated and will take practical measures to postpone settlement until the forces of France have been fully restored. If this should come to pass, if America, broadening her scope of activity and extending it to other nations, should give to the exhausted world the support it awaits, our task would be much simplified in attaining in each country the cooperation of all social classes which tends toward the organization of production and in attaining among nations the cooperation that will promote an exchange of ideas and service. And thus will humanity start forward toward a new world."

### INTER-COLLEGE CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
SOUTH HADLEY, Massachusetts—Smith, Vassar, Wellesley and Mount Holyoke colleges are represented at the inter-college conference on English composition which opened at Mount Holyoke College on Friday and will continue through today. Discussion is limited to three topics: The entrance examination, the freshman course in English composition and the debating hour.

## END OF DAYLIGHT SAVING IN AMERICA

Return to Winter Time Schedule in United States Permanent Under Repeal of Act by Congress—Some Local Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Daylight saving ends for the season and unless congressional action is reversed permanently at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning, when clocks throughout this country are to revert to their peace-time schedule. The mechanism of changing from summer to winter-time schedule, as advocated by those who wish to make the transition as easy as possible, is to turn back clocks and watches for one hour on Saturday night.

Trains will be stalled for one hour, wherever they happen to be at 2 o'clock in the morning. The hour will simply be lost, so far as railroad travel is concerned, for the trains will stand idle on the tracks for 60 minutes.

Daylight saving was ended, nationally, by the action of Congress recently in repealing the Daylight Saving Act. It was represented that this action was taken largely at the instance of the farmers, who said that the change in hours hampered them, but proponents of the project asserted that gas and electric light interests were largely instrumental in the defeat of the reform.

Agitation is under way in several states and individual cities to reestablish daylight saving locally despite the action of Congress, and laws for this purpose have been adopted already in several instances.

### ARRESTS DROP UNDER DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—A diminution of 40 per cent in the number of drunkenness cases before the Police Court here for the year ending September 30, due to three months of prohibition, is shown by the annual report of the clerk just made public. The total number for the entire year was 447 compared with 584 for the preceding year. The marked influence of intoxicants on crime and minor offenses also is shown by the report, the figures indicating a much smaller number of arrests under prohibition.

### WATCHES TO BE TURNED BACK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Railroad officers and employees have been instructed to turn their watches back one hour at 2 a. m. next Sunday, when the Daylight Saving Law becomes inoperative. Trains in terminals when the change occurs will be held until the scheduled time of departure under the new time.

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SMART dressers will wear the Hunter Green, Cordovan and Navy Blue shades in hose for Fall. You probably can get these colors elsewhere, but not we believe as beautiful nor with the wear assurance you get in Holeproof Hosiery here. Obtainable in your favorite material—silk, silk faced and lusterized lisle.

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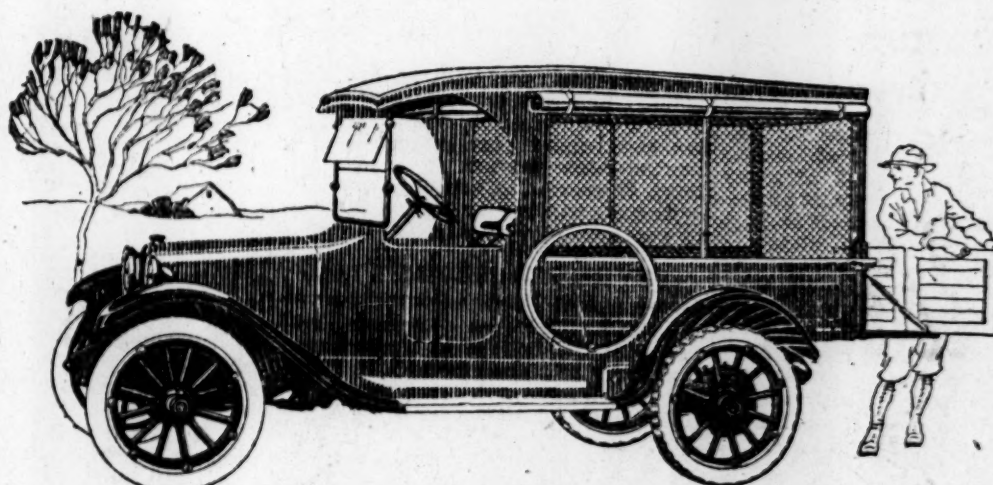
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It will pay you to visit us and examine this car.

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## MR. PALMER TELLS HOW TO CUT COSTS

Prices Can Be Reduced by  
United Action, Says Attorney-  
General—Public Asked Not  
to Buy at Exorbitant Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—United action by the community, which won the war, will also reduce living costs, according to A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney-general of the United States, who was the principal speaker yesterday at a conference of Massachusetts mayors and other officials on the high cost of living. He urged greater production, thrift and cooperation, and declared that fair price committees and a law whereby the retail purchaser could ascertain the production cost of an article would be of great value in cutting living costs.

Few business men, he declared, are profiteers, and those who are should be dealt with by other business men, who, he said, for their own good, will bring to account those who discredit their profession. Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, before Mr. Palmer spoke, said that publicity and the state law of Massachusetts whereby profiteering is made a crime will prove effective remedies.

### Unreasonable Profits

Mr. Palmer said that it will not be difficult to interpret "unreasonable" profits if fair price committees have among their representatives wholesalers and retailers who are familiar with conditions in the trade. He also said that clothing cost is a more serious item now than food costs, and that the changes in the Food Control Law put forward by his department would make possible regulation of prices of all necessities of life, in such a way as to protect the consumer.

He opened his speech by referring to Labor conditions, and asserted that salaried men are those upon whom present living costs bear most severely, because they are unable to force their pay to conform to advances in prices.

"If every state and city has its fair price committee or necessary of life commission," said Mr. Palmer, "if the prosecuting officials in every community will act fearlessly according to the determinations of those commissions, if each agency will fully stand by the other, and if you mayors and other public officials will carry on unflinchingly in this undertaking the outcome will be a great and general fall of prices."

### Responsibility of the People

Stress was placed by Mr. Palmer upon the responsibility of the people. "If we can persuade the people that they are waging as great a war now as we were a year ago," he continued, "if men and women will simply refuse to buy a pair of shoes that has a fancy price, if they will make last year's overcoat do, if they will increase their savings by 10 per cent, I assert that prices will fall 20 per cent. If the working people can be led to see the

importance of working 10 per cent harder, causing that much more production, I assert that prices will go down at least 10 per cent.

"Another thing that would in my opinion put the prices on an absolutely certain downward grade, is the enactment of a law by Congress requiring that every single commodity that sells or can sell in any form of package shall be clearly labeled with the initial cost of its production. I tell you that if a pair of shoes were tagged with the information that its original cost was \$4.95, no man in this country would pay \$22.50 for that pair of shoes. That kind of law, which is one that we are trying hard to get Congress to pass, would soon settle the thing."

Regarding the profiteer, Mr. Palmer said: "There is no more despicable character anywhere than he who profiteers. He should be most firmly sought out, and held up to public scorn, and be made to serve a long term of imprisonment."

Mr. Palmer appears optimistic regarding the success of the federal and state campaigns against high prices. He reported that in the two months that the federal government had been at work upon the problem, the prices had not risen anywhere in the country. He said this could mean only one thing, that they are bound to go down, for they cannot remain stable. Furthermore, he said, prices had dropped in many cities, though it would be a little while before the individual consumers noticed much change for the better.

## STOCK OF LIGHT BEER TO BE SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Although the manufacture of 2.75 per cent beer ceases today, it is believed that stock on hand will be sold throughout the city until the Volstead Bill for the enforcement of war-time prohibition goes into effect next week. It is said that a new beverage containing less than one half of 1 per cent of alcohol is to be introduced on Monday.

### No Announcement at Newark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—No brewers here have announced that delivery of 2.75 beer will be discontinued after today, pending possible adjudication by the United States Supreme Court of the constitutionality of the Volstead Bill.

### BILLBOARD REGULATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Renewal of efforts to bring about regulation of billboard advertising in this city is announced by the Citizens League, which will exert influence to bring about a hearing here by the State Commission on Investigation of Outdoor Advertising. The league supported a bill before the Legislature last spring designed to regulate this form of advertising which met defeat. The league will have the active support of the Springfield Real Estate Board, an organization of real estate dealers who have become aroused to the detrimental effect upon city property of practically unrestricted erection of billboards.

## GENERAL LABOR MEETING PLANNED

Joint Conference to Include  
Federation, Brotherhoods, and  
Farmers Announced—Inter-  
national Affiliation Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The announcement that a conference is to be held in this city early in December by representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the railroad brotherhoods, and farmers, has been received with interest. The definite date has not been fixed, and the announcement might not have been made at this time had it not been for a request made by the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor that a special convention of the national federation be held for the purpose of perfecting an alliance of the international unions of the United States and Canada "more effectively to fight out the life and death struggle of the workers now in progress."

In reply, Samuel Gompers sent the following telegram: "Telegram just received. Executive council American Federation of Labor, before its adjournment Tuesday evening, adopted declaration calling for a conference to be held at Washington at early date to deal with several of the subjects in your message. Trust convention Illinois State Federation harmonious and successful in every way."

Definite Action Sought  
The hopes of Labor, disappointed in the recent industrial conference, are being revived by the prospects of this conference, which is regarded as of great moment. If Labor cannot come to an agreement with Capital in a mixed conference, it can hold its own and devise its own program in such a meeting as is now planned, and the problems for which it had hoped to obtain at least a partial solution can be taken up.

With the cooperation of the railroad workers and the farmers, Labor can go far in establishing a comprehensive and effective program. Elbert H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, made the criticism yesterday that organized Labor represents only a small portion of the workers of the country, and therefore is not authorized to speak for them, but with the railroad workers, who have not yet been incorporated with the American Federation of Labor, but are on friendly terms with its membership, and the great body of farmers who are rapidly organizing, that judgment will not hold good.

Readjustments Planned  
The employers group in the conference which, it is believed by Labor, was directly controlled by outside interests inimical to it, has driven organized Labor to renewed efforts by its unwillingness to yield on any proposition made by Labor representatives which included the recognition of organized Labor. As to the

radical elements within the ranks of Labor, that is one of the problems of great difficulty, and it is understood that efforts are being made to deal with that at the same time that the demonstration of Labor's ability to cope with Capital is being made. What is expected is that conservative Labor may become more radical, and that extreme radicalism may be somewhat curbed.

What is attracting the attention of politicians is the political possibilities of such a combination as is now proposed. While the representatives of the three classes of workers disclaim any intention of forming a new political party, declaring that their political activities are to be limited to attempts to obtain legislation helpful to their interests, it is not lost sight of that out of these efforts may come a necessity for closer cooperation which would result in breaking away from old party lines and the establishment of new ones.

### Seven of 25 Furnaces Operative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Two strikers were shot here Thursday morning during an alleged attempt to burn the home of a steel employee who remained at work, and four others were arrested. One additional blast furnace of the Republic Iron & Steel Company started on Thursday, making seven of the 25 in the Mahoning Valley in operation.

### Longshoremen Returning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Longshoremen returned to work in greater numbers yesterday and it was thought the strike had collapsed. Loading and unloading of ships proceeded at a number of piers. Several clashes were reported between the men who wanted to return to work and others who tried to restrain them. The situation in Brooklyn showed marked improvement also.

### Deadlock in Printing Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The printing situation is at a deadlock, but foremen of the printing shops, banded into a press room executives' association, will probably submit settlement terms which they have formulated to members of the seceding pressmen's unions today. What these terms are, they refuse to say.

### NOMINATION CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Nomination of Admiral Coontz to be chief of naval operations was confirmed yesterday by the Senate in open session. There was no discussion.

## PRISONER-PAROLE SYSTEM DEFENDED

Illinois Official Tells of Success  
of the System—Delegates to  
the Conference Discuss Means  
of Reform and Restoration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The State of Illinois is making rapid progress in the adoption of modern methods in prison reform, unhindered by politics, declared Will Colvin, superintendent of pardons and paroles in Illinois, in a report made at a meeting of the American Prison Association yesterday. In 1919, a number of parole agents were employed, he said, almost \$200,000 was appropriated for the work, more than 100 boards and commissions were wiped out, and one department was created to take their place. "The greatest difficulty we have to contend with in our attempts to reform prisoners is the indifference of the press. It is of no interest to Chicago newspapers that 90 out of 100 paroled men are living upright lives, but they play up the eight or 10 who fall," he said. "Happily, the cooperation of the police department has recently been obtained, and the future looks bright."

In an address on "How Salem County, New Jersey, employs jail prisoners," Mrs. A. T. Beckett said that after the establishment of a large industrial plant in the county with the opening of the war in 1914, there was a great increase in arrests, and likewise in prison problems. Finally a portable jail was put up in July, 1915, and this, divided into compartments, one fitted with bunks, the other serving as a kitchen, proved successful.

### Wages to Prisoners

Prisoners are sent here for terms varying from 10 days to eight months; they are required to work eight hours a day in the open air and are paid a daily wage of 50 cents. In October of the same year, a second portable jail was established. The men were put on the honor system and allowed freedom by day, with only one guard on duty, but were locked in at night. They had gardens, and raised all their own vegetables. Farmers in the vicinity cooperated with the prison authorities and employed the prisoners, sometimes even paying their fines to obtain their release. Only three took advantage of their freedom to run away, she said.

In the year 1910 there were but 188 commitments to the county jail, said Mrs. Beckett, but in the year 1915

there were 617, and in 1917 there were 742. Up to May 1, 1919, there were 40 commitments. In 1915 there were no commitments, in 1916 there were seven, and in 1917 11. These prisoners, when released, are given their accrued earnings and a suit of clothes, and positions are found for them. The attitude of society toward them when they come out is helpful, which is most important, Mrs. Beckett said.

### Protection of Children

That child labor employment bureaus, rooming houses, dance halls, theaters and other amusement resorts should be protected by legislation, was urged by Arthur W. Towne, superintendent of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He spoke particularly of the need for protection of young girls, and urged that the jurisdiction of the Children's Court should be extended to those of 18 years, also that a new bureau be established in the Juvenile Courts to give advice to parents and friends before children are actually arraigned in court, that women police and protective officers be appointed and that no publicity be given to children's cases.

The congress closed with the evening session, at which addresses were scheduled on "Prison Conditions in the South," by Hastings H. Hart, director of the child-helping department of the Russell Sage Foundation of this city; "The Treatment of Women Prisoners," by Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder, superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women, Framingham, and "The Community and Delinquency, and After-the-War Program," by O. F. Lewis of New York.

## BELGIAN RULERS AGAIN IN EAST

United Press via The Christian Science  
Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York—King Albert of Belgium returned to New York last night after a 21-day trip across the continent and back. According to railroad officials, his tour was the most closely guarded of any ever made in this country, exceeding even the precautions taken for presidents when they travel.

Today King Albert and Prince Leopold will visit West Point. The Queen will visit the American Art Gallery in the morning, and in the afternoon will meet some of New York's women at a tea given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

In the evening, the King, Queen, and Prince will attend the opera. One thousand steel men, members of the American Iron and Steel Institute, abandoned gold plates for simple china and "chow" at their annual dinner last night with King Albert as guest of honor.

## MR. GARY'S STAND IN STRIKE APPROVED

American Iron and Steel Institute  
Adopts a Resolution Indorsing  
His Course—Steel Official  
Holds to Open Shop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

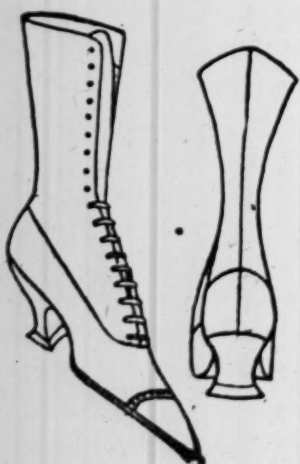
NEW YORK, New York—Addressing the American Iron & Steel Institute here yesterday, Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, gave his version of the inception and history of the steel strike, and of the industrial conference at Washington, after which the institute adopted a resolution approving his stand, the resolution being followed by cheers. Mr. Gary said his position from the outset had been approved by the finance committee of the corporation, its directors, its stockholders, as stated in many letters and telegrams, by the institute directors, the iron and steel industry generally and by thousands of individuals, chambers of commerce and associations, including farmers' organizations.

"Every proposition contended for by the labor unions at Washington," said Judge Gary, "led to domination of the shops and of the men by the union leaders. Every position taken by the other side centered on the open shop. This is the great question confronting the American people, and, in fact, the world public, for from 80 to 90 per cent or more of Labor in this country is non-union."

Judge Gary said the union Labor delegates at the conference stood for collective bargaining through the unions, "but the others favor collective bargaining through representatives selected by the employees themselves from their own numbers." There was, he said, no objection from anyone to a form of collective bargaining as between employees and employers, provided both were free from outside representation and direction.

The steel industry, he said, was a family of industrial workers on a higher plane than ever before, but it would be unfortunate if "we could not discover opportunities for further improvement, if we neglected to give our employees, individually or in groups, opportunities to discuss with the managers all questions of mutual interest, if we minimized in any degree the well-recognized fact that the public good is of prime importance, and that private interests must be subordinated."

Judge Gary spoke of the necessity of stamping out Bolshevism wherever it appeared.



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The Baby Louis Heel on this model with its refined, graceful shape, together with the practical qualities of the Military Heel, is attracting much attention. It is in keeping with the Season's Style Offerings in women's wearing apparel. Made in deep rich brown, it harmonizes with the Fall fabrics. On our New University Last with a street weight sole, it is a comfortable walking shoe of a dressy type.

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\$65.00

Exquisite Evening Gowns  
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Dinner  
The Theatre  
Symphony  
and  
Events of the Social Season

Taupe Evening Wrap of Chiffon  
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**GOWNS**, Of Crepe Georgette, draped panels, silver edging and girdle of silver cloth, with quaint touches of contrasted colorings. . . . . \$65  
Other Gowns \$45 to \$195

**MISSSES' EVENING FROCK**  
Of soft satin, three-tier tablier skirt, draped bodice, with silver and ostrich feather strap . . . . . \$45  
Other Frocks \$35 to \$110

**EVENING WRAP**  
Of black chiffon velvet, deep yoke of embroidered gold metallic cloth, lining of soft green satin . . . . . \$105  
Other Wraps \$115 to \$950

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Other Wraps \$115 to \$950







## STATUS OF LABOR IN SOVIET RUSSIA

**Bolsheviki Impose Their Will on Russian Workmen at the Point of the Bayonet and Deny Them Right of Free Speech**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England — The British Press Association has received from an official source the following details of Bolshevik rule. Every statement is vouched for, and is only issued after careful and minute verification by agents of the British Government.

The official introduction to the account is as follows:

"Many amiable persons in this country labor under two delusions about Russia at the present time. They believe that if we were to withdraw entirely from the Russian fronts, peace would reign in that unhappy country; and they base their opinion upon the belief that the vast majority of Russians are Bolsheviks. Both views are false. The Bolsheviks impose their will upon the Russian workmen at the point of the bayonet, as a glance at the following notes, recently received from Russia will show."

These are the details:

**No Right of Free Speech**  
"On the 9th of July, last, the workmen employed by a firm called the Skorokhod Boot Factory held an unauthorized meeting to discuss the food shortage and the possibility of a change of government. The meeting was dispersed by Bolshevik armed guards; three women were killed and several wounded."

"At about the same date 5000 employees of the Nikolaevsky Railway held a meeting with the same object, and were dispersed by fire, the Bolsheviks killing 8 and wounding 14 of the workers."

"The above are instances of how the Bolsheviks recognize the right of free speech. The only meetings allowed in Soviet Russia today are those authorized by the Bolsheviks themselves. Here are accounts of two such meetings:

"On July 11 the Bolsheviks organized a mass meeting of railwaymen, which was held in the Urutsky Palace, Petrograd. Zinoviev, a prominent Bolshevik, presided, and was supported on the platform by the Commander of the Internal Defense of Petrograd, a Bolshevik named Peters, and others. The platform was protected by a semi-circle of Red Guards, the entrance to the hall was covered by a couple of machine guns, and a detachment of soldiers was drawn up behind the audience. The President opened the proceedings, and after a reference to the food situation, began to speak of politics. Hooting at once began, and Zinoviev was unable to finish his speech. A similar fate awaited his Bolshevik colleagues. As each speaker rose he was greeted with cries of 'Bolshevik or railwayman?' When the reply was 'Bolshevik,' the speaker was at once howled down by the exasperated workmen. Those who attempted to continue speaking did so to the accompaniment of such cries as 'Away with the Bolshevik! We have heard many words, but seen no deeds.'

"A Menshevik Social-Democrat, named Kamensky, alone succeeded in making a speech at this meeting. He called upon the workmen to overthrow the Soviet Government and convene a Constituent Assembly. He said that if the Bolsheviks remained in power much longer, starvation would increase, disorganization would get worse, and Russia would see neither peace nor liberty. His speech was listened to in absolute silence, and a storm of applause greeted its conclusion. Peters, the next speaker, was howled down, whereupon Zinoviev rang his bell, and announced that if the noise continued he would order the Red Guards to take forcible action. At the end of the meeting all who had spoken against the Soviet Government, including Kamensky, were arrested as they left the building."

**Trapping an Audience**

"Another official meeting had been fixed for July 12. This was to have been a mass meeting of employees at the Putilov Works. However, it was never held, as the workmen managed to get away from the factory directly work was over. The Bolshevik propagandists, who had traveled down from Petrograd, were therefore obliged to return thither without having delivered their oration. Two days later the workmen were outwitted and the meeting was duly held. On this occasion the factory gates were closed shortly before work stopped; so the audience could not escape. The Commissioner for Propaganda, Lisovsky by name, made a speech, in which he threatened with severe penalties all workmen who

attended unauthorized meetings, or were in any way against the soviets. Armed sailors stood guard over the audience throughout the meeting, and a resolution of confidence in the Soviet Government was passed in silence. Since this meeting, work at the Putilov factory has been carried on under a guard of armed sailors. "Equally tyrannous are the Bolshevik methods of carrying out elections. At a factory known as the Obukhov Works a typical election to the Petrograd Sovdep was recently carried out. The Sovdep is a body composed of workmen's, peasants', and Red Guards' deputies, and these were elected at the Obukhov Works in the following manner. Before polling commenced the works committee announced that no White Guard supporters would be suffered in the works; that all persons voting against the Bolshevik candidates would be instantly discharged, and would be debarred from finding work in any other establishment in Russia."

**Negation of Democratic Ideals**

"The official list of Bolshevik candidates was then read to the men and duly elected by a counting of hands. Only about a dozen hands were raised. The majority of workmen did not vote at all, though all employees were present. A Red Guard watched the proceedings. Similar scenes occurred at the Putilov Works and the Skorokhod factory. Armed sailors guarded the Putilov Hall, where the workmen were told that there were too many whites among them, and therefore the works committee would not listen to any objections against the official list of candidates. The list was accepted in silence. The Skorokhod workers were told that any opposition on their part would cause a repetition of what happened to them on July 9. The election accordingly passed off without incident, under the rifles of the Red Guard."

"This is a sample of what is going on in Russia today, and in view of the facts it seems incredible that any man of progressive views in this country can seriously support the Bolsheviks. There is a policy which constitutes the complete negation of all democratic ideals. Whatever the original theory of Bolshevism may have been, in practice it has worked out as one of the worst tyrannies ever imposed upon a nation."

## LABOR UNREST IS FELT IN JAMAICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—The Labor situation here is very uncertain and unrestful, as is shown by the frequency of local strikes and the continued movement to form unions among various groups of workers. The high cost of food and clothing helps to maintain the unrest.

Recently 400 men, after giving notice, left the railway workshops owned by the government. They demand an increase of pay, a pledge that the railway will place no work with private workshops, and some minor demands. The authorities have replied that since 1915 the pay of some railway men has been increased 50 to 70 per cent, of others from 19 to 40 per cent, and in one group, molders, 112 per cent. The actual sums now paid on the average, exclusive of overtime, are: Copper-smiths and molders, 38s. a week, machinists and boiler-makers 37s., blacksmiths 33s., and so on down to shed men, who get 15s.

In reply, the men point out that the increase in prices of food, clothing, and other necessities has been much greater. One demand of the men, regarded as reasonable by public opinion, is for at least two weeks' holiday annually, and for payment for public holidays.

## FUND BEING RAISED TO ATTACK I. W. W.

**Spokane, Washington, Business Interests Want Members of Organization Convicted and Will Supply Money Therefor**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—The military affairs committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane has heard the report of Lieut. George Laughlin, representing the War Department, on the Industrial Workers of the World situation in this district. The lieutenant has made a thorough investigation covering the "Inland Empire," and his conviction is that the Industrial Workers of the World are seriously threatening the industrial peace of this section.

"The wobblies look upon Spokane as a favorable point from which to direct activities," said Lieutenant Laughlin, "and George H. Ricker, secretary-treasurer of the loggers' section of the Industrial Workers of the World, is planning to move their headquarters to Spokane from Superior, Wisconsin. There are at present about 4000 Industrial Workers of the World in Spokane, and about 6000 more in the Spokane district. Great quantities of literature are being distributed here. There are 10 large packages of their pamphlets at the express office today, and the express company is handling great quantities of their printed matter weekly."

"The free employment office of your city is now being picketed by a representative of the hotel, restaurant, and domestic workers' section of the Industrial Workers of the World, who stops every woman sent out from the office and threatens her with the wrath of the Industrial Workers of the World if she does not sign up with them before going to work on her job. The woman who is doing that work here is well known to your police department. John Grady is the brains of the loggers' and woodmen's section of the Industrial Workers of the World, and he is now in Spokane, in communication with the national officers."

Asked why more convictions were not obtained under the city and state laws in cases brought against members of the Industrial Workers of the World, Sheriff George Reid said that not infrequently juries contained men of confirmed Industrial Workers of the World opinions. "We are not allowed sufficient funds with which to carry on these prosecutions," said Sheriff Reid. "The county commissioners require us to keep to a narrow budget in order to keep down the tax rate, and the money needed for effective prosecution of such cases is not available."

The business interests of the city, through their representatives in the Chamber of Commerce, decided to at once confer with the city and county officials, with a view to securing a fund for the work, and to express their readiness to back these officials up in a vigorous campaign against the Industrial Workers of the World of this district.

## SWEDEN HAS MANY SERIOUS STRIKES

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The fight for higher wages and shorter hours, which has been waged in Europe since the war, has also extended to Sweden. One strike after another has taken place and negotiations concerning new stipulations with regard to wages are being carried on in many professions.

The strike of typographers, which seems one of the more difficult of solution, began early in July and still continues at the moment of writing. The newspapers have not yet ceased to appear, but the members of the editorial staffs have carried on the printing and composing as well as the rest of the work. The strike among the mill-workers has also proved a difficult problem, but the most dangerous has without doubt been the strike which broke out at the end of July among the farm laborers in certain parts of Sweden, at the very moment when harvest operations were about to commence. The Swedish farm laborers had not hitherto been organized or belonged to a trade union. A very ardent socialistic agitation has, however, been going on among them, which has borne much fruit, and in the month of July a newly formed union of farm laborers made certain far-reaching demands for higher wages and shorter hours, and these they sent to the union of farm employers (also recently constituted). As no agreement was reached, a strike broke out, which lasted for some weeks until the government, taking into consideration the peril which a belated harvest would entail, was obliged to appoint a commission of arbitration, which succeeded in formulating proposals which were acceptable to both parties, and work was recommenced. Conflicts among the iron-workers and other professions are also raging at the moment of writing.

## WOMEN TEACHERS ASK EQUAL RIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Women teachers in the Boston high schools intend to supplement the campaign now under way for increasing the pay of teachers with an attempt to obtain rights for women in school positions equal to those of men teachers. The women assert that they are entitled to the same pay as men teachers for the same work. Equal pay for equal work, it is pointed out, has been recognized by several departments of the federal government, by the American Federation of Labor, and by other organizations. In Boston, the women assert, equal pay for equal work is the rule in the board of assistant superintendents, and among masters of grammar schools, teachers in evening schools and teachers in charge of separate buildings. The cost of giving women the same salary schedule as men would be about \$250,000, it is said, an increase of 16 cents per \$1000 on the tax rate.

**PETER S. TAGUE SEATED**  
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The House on Thursday by a vote voted unseated Rep. John F. Fitzgerald, former Boston mayor, and gave his place to Peter S. Tague. Charges of election frauds were made against Mr. Fitzgerald by the House Elections Committee. Mr. Tague was immediately sworn in. Both are Democrats.



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## MINERS' DEMANDS IN NEW ZEALAND

**While They Advocate Nationalization of Mines, Country Is Without Adequate Coal Supply**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — The New Zealand Transport Workers Federation, which includes railwaymen, drivers, seamen, waterside workers, tramwaymen and coal miners, is backing the demand of the miners for the nationalization of the coal mines.

The present government, which must face a general election before the end of the present year, is not disposed to yield to the workers on this point. But it is abundantly obvious that the government must do something in the way of reconciling the conflicting views of the mine owners and the miners, since between them the parties are leaving New Zealand without adequate supplies of coal.

At present the coal shortage is acute. The railway services, both passenger and goods, have been cut down drastically, with consequent interruption of industry in many directions. Factories and workshops are suffering, and household consumers of coal have the greatest difficulty in keeping the hearths warm.

The mines, meanwhile, are undermanned, and the mine owners and miners are quarreling about rates of pay and conditions of work. The mine owners say that to grant the demands of the men would necessitate increasing the price of coal to an unreasonable extent. The miners say that if the conditions at the mines are not made satisfactory to the workers, the shortage of coal will continue indefinitely.

As the miners have failed to effect an agreement with the mine owners, they have handed their case to the federation, which has taken it to the government. The federation says, in effect, that the interests of the whole body of workers demand a settlement of the mining dispute, that the present mine owners have failed in their social function of providing the coal the

country requires, and that the State ought to control the coal industry. The miners, pending state control, demand that the private mine owners shall embody in a national industrial agreement the conditions already prevailing at the state mines, plus certain other concessions in consideration of the rising cost of living.

Both the workers and the mine owners draw arguments from a report upon the coal industry by the Board of Trade, but neither side is prepared to accept the recommendation of the Board of Trade, that the operation of the mines should be directed by a coal board, on which owners, workers, and the government would be represented.

The government thinks, and so do many New Zealand people, that the miners are well paid already and that any further concession to them will mean another unfair increase in the cost of living. But the miners have two arguments that cannot be brushed aside lightly. The first argument is the shortage of coal. More coal must come out of the New Zealand mines. The second argument is to be found in the fact that the state coal mines, paying better wages and giving better conditions than the privately owned mines, can yet sell their coal at lower prices than the companies ask.

Mine owners retort that the state mines, which provide only a fraction of the Dominion's requirements, do not pay their proper share of taxation and do not have to make profits. But that reply does not look as good to the worker and the average consumer as it does to the business man.

**MISSION OF NAVY LEAGUE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Speaking at a meeting held in the interests of the Navy League of Canada, which opened a campaign on Nelson Day to raise \$500,000, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Williams stated that the Navy League, which two years ago had only a very few members, now had over 55,000 names enrolled, and that the Province of Ontario alone had 115 branches. The mission of the Navy League of Canada is to train boys for the building up of the navy and the mercantile marine, and to care for the dependants of those of the latter who were lost in the war.

## LOW SALARIES OF QUEBEC TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec — Between 1500 and 2000 teachers from all parts of the Province of Quebec were present at the fifty-fifth annual convention of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers. Startling facts were presented to the convention in regard to the low pay of teachers in the rural schools of the Province. Figures produced by a special committee showed a salary average of \$33.23 monthly, on the basis of 12 months to the year, as compared with \$55.42 for Ontario and \$70 for the western provinces. Elementary teachers in the rural schools were receiving as low as \$24 a month. The convention instructed the new executive to appoint a committee to continue with the utmost vigor the effort to secure higher salaries. It was also decided that the association's representative on the Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction again urge the necessity for increased action along the lines of rural schools. The question of the formation of a teachers' union to force up salaries was discussed at length, but no definite action was taken, and the matter was entrusted to the incoming executive.

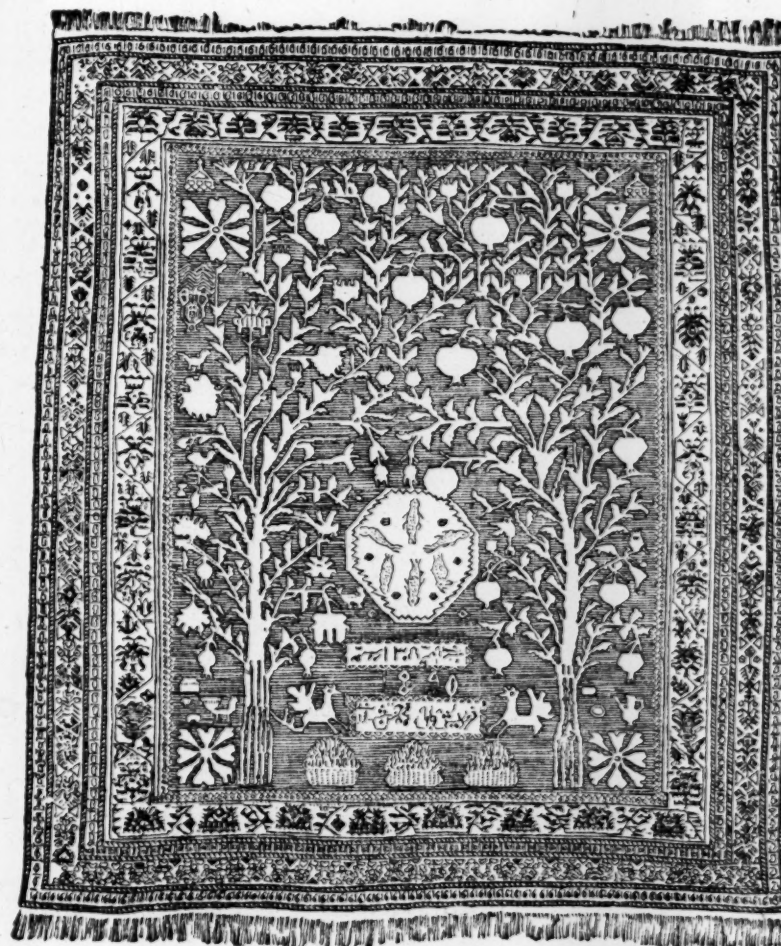
As showing the necessity for a law for compulsory attendance at school, it was stated that in the Province more than 134,000 children of school age were unenrolled, while more than 221,000, or 42½ per cent, were out of school every day during school sessions.

**TEACHERS SEEK INCREASE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—By granting the increases in salaries asked by London public-school teachers, the Board of Education here will have to authorize an additional expenditure of \$100,000 in the next two years. The teachers are asking a flat increase of \$300 this year and \$340 next year. This is in addition to the annual increase of \$100 which is granted now. There are approximately 200 teachers making the collective demand on the board, of whom 27 are men.

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## What a "Living Trust" is

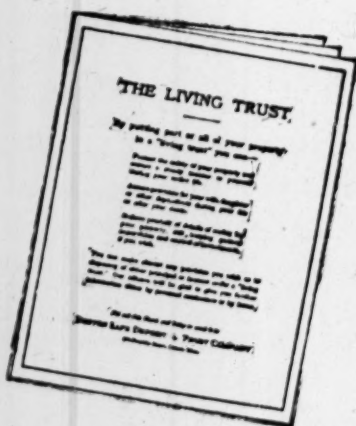
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## GERMAN INFLUENCE ON FRIENDLY SPAIN

Recent Events Show Berlin Is Still Exercising Great Power on Peninsula—Defalcations in Funds of the Foreign Office

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—Recent events have been showing how heavily lies the hand of Germany on friendly Spain, even now when it was imagined in some quarters that the intrigues of the central powers were suspended for the time being. It has been shown what a power and influence, not for the general good, Berlin is still in the peninsula, and that there are constantly afoot machinations of a dangerous kind. People are now asking in increasing numbers what it is that ties Spain so much to Germany. Sometimes, both for reasons of justice and having regard to the confidence of other nations, circumstances seem to call for serious investigations into matters in which Germany appears to be implicated, yet Spain seems afraid to make them, and excuses herself.

Two cases of this kind are on hand at the present moment, or rather were, for it seems the settled disposition of the authorities to shelve them, despite vigorous protests that have been made. Only the very briefest information, with essential facts suppressed, has been telegraphed to other countries. The Foreign Office in Madrid is associated with both affairs.

### Misgivings Regarding Germany

If the Prince de Ratibon, the famous Ambassador of Machiavellian machinations, has gone back to Berlin, where Spain insisted he must go, something of his influence remains, and it is being related that the Foreign Minister, the Marquess de Lema, has recently had a long and earnest conversation with the German Chargé d'Affaires in which he expressed to him in the plainest terms his misgivings with regard to Germany's methods of conducting her affairs in Spain, which, he declared, were seriously prejudicial to the latter.

One of the cases referred to is that of defalcation in the funds of the Foreign Office to the extent of nearly 500,000 pesetas, the culprit being a certain Pedro Miranda, a man who held an appointment as second class secretary of an embassy, and who was attached to the colonial section of the ministry. The circumstances are remarkable. It had been apparent for a long time that Miranda was living far beyond his means. At the ministry he had a salary of 7500 pesetas a year, and no private income. He lived in the Calle de Serrano with his mother, who was very solicitous about the way he was living, and some weeks ago went to Gonzalez Hontoria, the latter then being Foreign Minister, and asked him if it were possible to remove her son to some foreign embassy.

### Transfer Arranged

The Foreign Minister was sympathetic and, having a good opinion of the ability of Miranda and his capacity for work, not only arranged to transfer him but to promote him at the same time and he was appointed first secretary to the Spanish Embassy at Vienna. But when Miranda was told of this appointment he protested most vigorously, declaring that he did not wish to leave Madrid and that rather than do so he would renounce any claims he might have as regards promotion. This appointment to Vienna was allowed to lapse, but subsequently, Miranda's mother evidently having again petitioned, the Foreign Minister informed her that her son had been appointed first secretary to the Embassy at Berlin, and that he would not be permitted to refuse the appointment nor would any objections on his part be listened to.

The time came recently for him to make his preparations for departure, and a successor was appointed to fulfill his duties in the colonial department of the Foreign Ministry at Madrid. One of the chief of those duties was to keep the accounts in connection with the German refugees from the Kameruns, interned in Spain, and to pay out all sums including expenses and wages in connection with this internment, which has been a big affair.

### Successor Takes Up Duties

When Miranda's successor came to take up his new duties, it was found that in the Banco de España instead of a sum of 500,000 pesetas there were only some 30,000 or 40,000 pesetas. When they went afterwards to look for Miranda he had vanished!

The case was perplexing. Two most troublesome aspects of it were presented. In the first place there was the prestige of the diplomatic service to be considered; in the second there were Spain's diplomatic relations and confidences with foreign powers, and the evident fact that this Miranda was closely acquainted with them. Upon the former point the colleagues of the fugitive felt very keenly and formed a great scheme for keeping the matter out of the hands of the police or the law courts by themselves subscribing the total amount of the missing funds, but when they found that this would entail a subscription of 5000 pesetas each, they abandoned the project as too much for them.

### Action Delayed

Facts of the case were in due course communicated to the police, but they delayed action, as they were quite expected to do, considering the nature of the case and the extreme desirability that nothing should be done. And while nothing was being done, and it was being mentioned here and there that it would be most unfortunate if any proceedings were taken, seeing what Spain's relations were with foreign countries, and that it would be perfectly easy for Miranda to leave the country in such circumstances, he

slipped away. Where he is now apparently nobody knows.

He was last seen in a carriage at Bilbao, but the case is dropping out of the newspapers and would drop out of memory also were it not that various persons who consider that Spain prejudices herself by such business make a point of reviving it, and asking the inconvenient question as to where Miranda is and what is going to be done with him. The obvious reply, which if cynical is yet perhaps correct, is that Berlin must be applied to for all such information.

## SIR GEORGE PAISH ON NEED OF COOPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—Sir George Paish, the well-known financial and economic expert, in an article entitled "Cooperation or Destruction" in the recent issue of Ways and Means, discusses the urgent need for cooperation between nations.

"It is clear," he writes, "that the world cannot overcome even its present danger without cooperation, and it is equally clear that there can be little or no progress in future without cooperation. Indeed, the situation is such that without the active assistance of nation to nation, not only will the economic and financial dangers which now threaten mankind not be overcome, but they will be greatly accentuated. Not only will there be no progress in future, but civilization will lose all it has gained in modern times through the adoption of an increasing measure of cooperation."

The policy and activities of the British people in the past, Sir George argues, had resulted in the world's income, wealth, and standard of comfort increasing in less than a century, many times as much as they had risen in all the previous life of the world. "But at the very moment," he proceeds, "when the continuance of their previous policy is vital, not only to their own well-being, but to the welfare of the rest of the world, the British Government, not the British people, proposes to modify, indeed to change, the policy which has been so extraordinarily and universally beneficial. The government will close the hitherto free markets of Great Britain to the goods and produce of the world if other nations sell their goods cheaply in the British market, or if they sell them more cheaply than the abnormally high prices which the British people will be charged by British manufacturers, merchants, and tradesmen so long as they are protected from competition."

"Beyond the provisions with respect to dumping and the sale here of foreign manufactured goods at low prices, either by reason of the goods being sold here beneath their price in the country of origin or because of the lowness of the foreign exchanges, the government also proposes to protect what are termed unstable key industries! But if the war has taught the world anything it has taught it the folly and danger of trying to be self-contained. The nations won the war because they were able to draw upon the productions of the whole world outside of the enemy countries, and the Central Powers lost the war because they imagined they were self-contained and were not. Moreover, the one real hope of making the League of Nations a success and preventing war in future is the increasing dependence of the nations on each other, not only for the relatively unimportant things specified in the schedule of unstable key industries, but for the very essentials of life."

## COSSACKS MOBILIZE AGAINST BOLSHEVIKI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—According to the Russian Liberation Committee, at the beginning of September the advance of the Red armies in the east has once more disturbed the inner life of Siberia, which had just begun to settle down to more or less normal conditions. Hundreds of thousands of refugees from the Urals and western Siberia are flocking into the country, flying before the Bolshevik invasion. It is characteristic that workmen and peasants prefer to fly, leaving all their property behind, rather than remain at home and in their factories at the tender mercies of the "Workmen and Peasants' Government."

Over 52,000 railwaymen alone, exclusive of workers in other industries, were voluntarily evacuated from the Ekaterinburg, Tiumen, and Cheliabinsk regions, carrying away all railway matériel. Numbers of these workers resumed work in the evacuated factories farther east, but a great many enlisted in the army as volunteers. As has been already mentioned, the workers of the Izhevsk and Votkinsk works formed a volunteer brigade entirely composed of the employees, and opened recruiting offices in many Siberian towns. Now the Izhevsk-Votkinsk brigade has been expanded into a division, owing to the large numbers of volunteers. All the refugees, without distinction of class, are joining the volunteer detachments and presenting petitions to Admiral Koltchak, urging him to decree a general mobilization of refugees.

The Siberian union of Carpatho-Russians has issued a proclamation calling upon its members to come to the aid of their Russian brothers fighting against Bolshevism; in a short time 15,000 Carpatho-Russians enlisted, and are now setting out for the front with the Siberian Cossacks. These latter, at an extraordinary meeting of the Great Siberian Krug, composed of representatives of the nine different communities of the Siberian Cossacks, have declared a general mobilization of Cossacks, and sent a telegram to General Koltchak expressing their unflinching devotion and readiness to fight the enemies of free and united Russia.

Numerous subscriptions for the needs of the army are pouring in from all sides, amounting to millions of rubles.

## SERVICE MEN AS A NATIONAL FORCE

Federal Congress of Australian Soldiers Held Under Auspices of Soldiers and Sailors League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office ADELAIDE, South Australia—Representatives of the returned soldiers of Australia have just held an important federal congress here under the auspices of the Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League. A membership of 200,000 and a federal organization, combined with a constructive policy of commercial and industrial enterprise and high civic ideals, have already given this organization an influential footing in the Commonwealth.

The congress was presided over by Senator Col. W. K. Bolton, and there were delegates from all parts of Australia. "A league of such men," said the president, "ought, while aspiring no less in peace than in war, to be a loyal and vital influence for the welfare and prosperity of the people and a buttress to the safety of Australia and the Empire. One outstanding and encouraging fact is the obvious and universal demand of the people that history shall not repeat itself by exhibiting that callous indifference shown to the men who have fought the battles of their race in previous wars."

Welfare of Returned Men "The whole community is entertaining a tender and generous concern for the welfare of the returned men. In its efforts to carry out the will of the people, the government has initiated comprehensive schemes of treatment, pensions, sustenance, vocational training, and home-building and land settlement. We hope that in future the government will be induced to encourage commercial and industrial undertakings of returned men. There is little or no ground for criticism from the league in the general outline of the government activities on behalf of returned sailors and soldiers. It has been rather in the method and means of administration that criticism has been necessary and, happily, not always without avail."

The congress carried many important resolutions. One was that the federal and state governments should be asked to acquire compulsorily all lands belonging to German and other alien enemy disloyalists and set the properties aside for returned men. Some of the delegates pointed out that while they were away fighting in France there were German settlers at home who were allotted large acreages of land and many were appointed to administrative positions. It was stated, however, that at a recent election a German had defeated an Englishman by a large majority. At one center the chairman of the repatriation committee was consequently interned. That man was the owner of some of the best land in the district.

Millions for Land Settlement It was notified at the congress that the federal government had offered £40,000,000 for soldiers' land settlement, but the delegates considered that was not enough and a request will be made for more. The authorities are to be asked to "introduce a wise tariff with a view to the encouragement and establishment of new industries" and to make available all suitable crown lands accessible by railway or water for the settlement of soldiers.

Other resolutions by the congress were: That the government should manufacture cheap wire netting and sell it to returned soldiers on the deferred-payment system; that pensions should be increased, as the Australian rates were below those of Canada, America, and New Zealand; that no encouragement should be given to emigration of discharged soldiers of other countries until the whole of the Australian forces had been repatriated; that preference be granted to returned soldiers in federal and state departments; that persons making disloyal utterances be severely punished; that the attention of the government be called to the alarming number of eligible men who had not offered their services with the Australian Imperial force, yet held commissions in the army (since that resolution was carried many of these men have been "combed out"); and that no promotions or appointments be made in the government services until all returned soldiers had had an opportunity to be restored to the positions they held before the war.

There is no fear that the interests of the returned soldiers in Australia will be neglected with a powerful and vigilant body like the league in existence. The league proclaims that it is national, non-partisan, and non-sectarian.

## LOWER CASTES AND REFORM IN INDIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—At a meeting recently of the Namasudra (an association of the lower castes in India), the president, in the course of his address, said:

"We want a real democracy and not an oligarchy, however camouflaged by many high-sounding words. Moreover, if an oligarchy is established now, it will be perpetual oligarchy. We further say that we should prefer a delayed democracy to an immediate oligarchy, having more trust in a sympathetic British bureaucracy than in an unsympathetic oligarchy of the so-called high castes who have been oppressing us in the past and will do so again but for the British Government. This attitude is based not on faith alone but on the instinct of

self-preservation and on sight, grounding on the unerring facts of continued experience handed down from generation to generation."

The caste system as it exists in Bengal at present prohibits the taking of water by certain castes, if touched by some others, and also forbids their feeding together, enforces their having separate barbers, separate washermen, separate gods, in the sense in which a Brahman would not bow down before a god worshiped by a caste which he calls "low." It is an indisputable historical fact that in order to escape the brutal treatment accorded to them as Hindus, hundreds of thousands have accepted Muhammadanism with its nearer approach to democracy, in that it has no caste system.

Much controversy, the speaker continued, has raged round the question whether the rudiments of democratic government were not present in India in the shape of village communities. After giving the question full consid-

eration he had found that all the eminent theorists from Sir Henry Maine down to the author of the "Citizen of India" had failed to notice the simple and indisputable fact that the much-proclaimed village community was nothing but a caste organization, inasmuch as in days past, each caste used and even now continued to live (as owing to caste bitterness it must) in separate villages.

It was his desire to point out to the reformers that the European and impartial element in the services should not be much lessened, for the simple reason that it would lead not only to inefficiency but would also tend to go a long way toward substituting an un-British or partial element for an impartial one. Moreover, the people there, he said, deliberately preferred a staff of sympathetic and impartial officials to a batch of unsympathetic Indians, until at least such time as a more even spread of education would enable them to put their own sons on the administrative machinery.

## TURKESTAN RAVAGED BY THE BOLSHEVIKI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—The Russian Liberation Committee publishes the following:

"Most of the population, both Russian and Kirghiz, is fleeing from Turkestan before the Bolshevik invasion and moving to Siberia."

"The refugees say that Turkestan is completely ravaged by the Bolsheviks. It is the rural population that has suffered especially, their grain, cattle, and agricultural implements having been requisitioned. All lands are declared the property of the Soviet Republic, and farms are on the verge of ruin owing to the bad management of the Bolsheviks."

"Cotton plantations no longer exist. Enormous stores of cottonseed oil, amounting to millions of poods, have

been used for firing railway engines. The country is plunged into the depths of misery, and life in it is becoming unendurable. The peasants are impatiently awaiting liberation at the hands of the Russian Government troops."

## DEMobilization OF TROOPS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Much discussion has been going on in the press over the large numbers of troops being sent to Ireland. In the course of his speech to the Ulster Unionist Women's Council, Sir Edward Carson told them he was able to ease their minds in this direction, as he knew that these troops were only surplus men being brought home for demobilization. For one thing there was no room elsewhere, and, also, huts were available in Ireland; and with the approach of winter the men could not be put under canvas.

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## The Season's First Sale of WOMEN'S WINTER COATS

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Extraordinary Value will be offered in the special selection of coats comprising this Sale, all of which will be uniformly and very specially priced at

**\$55.00**

Three of the wanted models of the season have been chosen for this offering, two of them being trimmed with fur (some with taupe nutria, others with seal-dyed coney, dyed opossum or natural raccoon). In materials there is a choice of wool velour, tinseltone and Bolivia; while the colors are brown, taupe and three smart shades of blue. Each of the three models may also be obtained in black.

## An Extraordinary Hosiery Sale

for Monday, will offer

## 25,000 Pairs of Quality Hosiery

for Men, Women and Children

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## The Great October Sale of

# ORIENTAL RUGS

will offer, during its concluding week, many extraordinary values



## DECREASE IN COAL OUTPUT IN BRITAIN

Miners' Point of View Is That Only When Nationalization of Mines Is Assured Will They Work With Their Full Energy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England—Having held the community in a state of suspense for five months, a full conference of delegates from the miners, transport workers and railwaymen has now decided to postpone the employment of direct action, or the use of general strike for purely political purposes. There are several reasons for this, chief of which is the fact that the vast majority of workers embraced by the Triple Industrial Alliance have a greater amount of what may be called social consciousness than an angry press sometimes gives them credit for. Not that the workers were not deeply anxious concerning the grave questions which gave rise to the famous Southport resolution of April 16, which instructed the executive to approach the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress with the idea of convening a national conference to consider the government's intervention in Russia, conscription and the use of the military in trade disputes, as well as the continued imprisonment of conscientious objectors. The parliamentary committee, it will be remembered, absolutely refused to act on the resolution, which they regarded as the first stage toward civil war, and contented themselves with appointing a deputation to wait upon the Prime Minister.

### Satisfied With Premier's Statement

Although bitterly assailed from almost every side of the trade union movement, the parliamentary committee still refused to act, and expressed itself as being entirely satisfied with Mr. Lloyd George's statement in reply to the demands submitted by its spokesmen.

Events have proved that the parliamentary committee's judgment was correct, even assuming the justification (which but a small minority hold) of industrial action to secure political ends. Of the vexed questions which gave rise to the movement, that of the conscientious objectors solved itself, as they were released from prison, and the matter was therefore dropped. The other questions, too, have been fast disappearing during the past months.

There remain conscription and the use of the military in trade disputes. In the case of the former, conscription will probably automatically cease with time. Generally speaking British trade unions realized that there was some necessity for the continuance of the military machine until the peace problems had been finally settled, and acquiesced in the decision of the government to extend the period of the Military Service Act. But they would take an entirely different view of any proposal to establish conscription as a permanent institution in the affairs of the Nation.

### Explanation of Unanimity

It will be seen, then, that there is little left of the original points in dispute to ballot for, much less strike for, and this perhaps explains the unanimity with which the conference of representatives drawn from the "rank and file" supported the recommendations of the three executives to postpone the ballot vote until organized Labor as a whole has expressed itself through the Trade Union Congress.

The resolution in full reads: "That this conference accepts the decision of the three executive committees of the Triple Industrial Alliance to postpone the ballot vote, and the ballot vote hereby stands postponed. The whole question is adjourned until after the Trade Union Congress."

There will, of course, be a general clearing of the air at the Trade Union Congress, and feeling may rise high, after which the ballot papers now set aside will realize the usual market value as waste paper.

Not so, however, with the question so dear to the heart of the miner, who has decided to refer the question of the nationalization of mines also to the congress. Contrary to general opinion, the miners at a special conference called to consider the government's decision in regard to the Sankey report, declined to declare for direct action to force the issue. What is regarded as a distinct "climb down" by the miners' leaders is really what military critics describe as a strategic movement to the rear, and Mr. Smillie has simply revealed his consistency in submitting the question for consideration to the larger and wider trade union movement.

### Reasons for Nationalization

The president of the Miners Federation has repeatedly and consistently emphasized the point that in advocating the nationalization of mines he was actuated as much by the needs of the entire community as by the demands of the miners.

"Now, then," say the miners, in effect, to their fellow trade unionists assembled in congress, "this question affects you as deeply as it affects us. What do you intend to do about it? We have shown you the enormous profits taken out of the industry and out of your pockets as consumers; we have proved that the mines are not run on economic lines; that they are extravagant and wasteful in their methods. What action do you intend to take to give effect to the only proposal capable of bringing order out of chaos, contentment where there is now dissatisfaction?"

Through their president the members of the executive expressed themselves as deeply alarmed at the continued fall in output, the responsibility

for which they again attributed to the colliery managements. Reiterating their demands for an inquiry into the matter, William Brace, M.P., said that "Coal is of more value now than gold," and expressed his surprise that the government was seemingly so indifferent to the dwindling output that it refused to conduct a thorough investigation so as to place the responsibility on the proper persons.

### Fall in Coal Output

No one with a sense of communal responsibility can regard the figures published by the Board of Trade with any degree of equanimity. From the last week in May, when the total output of coal for Great Britain was 4,812,595 tons, it had fallen to 2,642,895 in the first week in August.

These figures do not, fortunately indicate faithfully the position, which is not quite so alarming as the first glance might lead one to believe, covering as they do the summer holiday season and the strike among the Yorkshire miners. Still the situation is grave enough, and judging by the speeches of the miners' leaders, there is no apparent desire on their part to let their influence to improve matters under conditions which they claim are responsible for the chaos and diminishing output. "The existing machinery," they say, in effect, "has been condemned by every member of the Coal Commission. Whatever our various opinions on other questions concerning the coal fields, we are in perfect agreement in regard to the extravagance and waste of the present methods. All that the government proposes to do is to patch up here and there the existing machinery. It cannot be done."

"Let the government take over the mines on behalf of the Nation and we will devote every ounce of energy and influence which we possess to a thorough reorganization of the industry and to creating that feeling of social consciousness among the miners that must redound to the welfare of the whole community."

It may be regarded as a pretty story, but it is the honest conviction of exceedingly moderate men like Mr. Brace, Tom Richards, M.P., and a host of others; men who have lived their whole lives among the mines, who have themselves worked on the coal face and have achieved reputations for organizing capacity.

These men will speak to the Trades Union Congress on this absorbing question, and it will be no easy task for the Parliamentary Committee to evade the efforts of the direct action enthusiasts, who see in the present situation the opportunity of a lifetime to give effect to their cherished ambitions.

## MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England—C. A. McCurdy, M.P., speaking at a meeting of the Consumers Council recently, said: "It must be borne in mind that the Ministry of Food is a ministry created as a temporary department, and is still only entitled to regard itself as a temporary ministry, and there are some things which it would be inexpedient for such a ministry to interfere with."

"The Consumers Council demands that steps should be taken to eliminate a large part of the profits now made by middlemen in the distributive trades, and so reduce prices. There are two classes of middlemen—first the class that always comes into existence when there is any rise in prices, and sees the opportunity to step in and further enhance prices for its own profit. We are taking drastic steps, mainly by a system of licenses in certain trades, which insure that no person who is not legitimately interested in the trade shall be allowed to come in and make profits. We are endeavoring to eliminate the speculator altogether."

"Very different considerations arise when we are urged to reorganize existing trades so as to disperse with the services of middlemen legitimately employed in the industry. For example, take the fish trade. It may be that a case could be made out showing that it would be to the benefit of the public if the whole present machinery for distribution were scrapped, and some better system imposed on the trade. Such policy might conceivably be taken in hand by a permanent department of state, but could not safely be attempted by a temporary department like the present Ministry of Food."

"With regard to the rise in the price of bread, I should like to say most clearly that the price fixed by the Food Controller is not a fixed price but only a maximum price, and if, as I understand, the representatives of the cooperative movement here today are not satisfied with the action of the Food Controller, they have a simple remedy in their own hands; they can demonstrate to the Food Controller that the maximum price is unnecessarily high by selling their own bread to the public at a lower price than the maximum price fixed by the Food Controller."

"If you could obtain an archangel to assume the post of Food Controller in this country, he could not obtain any substantial reduction in the price of food in the coming winter. That price cannot be determined by anything the government can do. The causes of present prices are, in the main, world and not local causes."

### COMMENT ON IRISH LOAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—An article in the Sinn Féin organ, New Ireland, advocating propaganda for the quarter million loan about to be launched in Ireland, says it would be unwise to form the district committees of subcommittees for this purpose from the membership of the local Sinn Féin clubs, as the recent secretarial report disclosed the unpleasant fact that these clubs could not even collect enough money for their own affiliation fees.

## DIFFICULTIES OF TURKISH QUESTION

British Government Is Trying to Reach Settlement Which Will Satisfy Entente Powers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The British Government is faced with a very difficult problem of the war in its efforts to reach a satisfactory settlement of the Turkish question, which will meet with the approval of all the Entente Powers. On the one hand there is a very strong pro-Muhammadan Party, not necessarily sympathetic to the Turkish Government, but apprehensive of the effect of an anti-Muhammadan policy upon the peace of the mid-East and upon British prestige in India. This party favors the maintenance of Turkish domination very much as it is now, but with a certain amount of protection for such races as the Armenians. It overlooks the established reputation of any Ottoman Government to misrule its subjects, but it fears that if Turkey is divided up in any way, constant unrest is certain in the whole of the Muhammadan world. On the other hand, there is a party which favors complete independence for those races in Asia Minor which Turkey has so notoriously misgoverned. These two parties represent what one may call the sentimental side of opinion on the Turkish question.

On the practical side there are equally great divergencies of opinion. In European Turkey the Entente Powers have to face the claim of Greece to the greater portion of Thrace, which was left to Turkey as a result of the Balkan War. In Asia Minor the problems are still more trying, and are largely due to secret agreements.

### British Agreements

In 1915 the British Government entered into a secret agreement with the King of the Hedjaz, confirming him in his claim to an independent Arab kingdom which should reach as far as, and include, Damascus. In 1916 they entered into what is known as "the Sykes-Picot" agreement, which assigned as a French sphere of influence the whole of Syria as well as the vilayets of Adana, Diarbekir, and Mosul. This agreement was followed by the understanding with Italy, which gave her special rights in the Adalia district and also seems to have impressed her with the possibility of obtaining rights also in the vilayet of Adana. Palestine meanwhile has always, in view of the scheme for securing its internationalization, been understood to stand outside the Syrian sphere. The present trouble arises from the difficulty of reconciling the terms of all these agreements.

Owing to the British campaigns in Palestine and Mesopotamia, the entire country is virtually occupied by British troops, though there is a certain amount of French civil administration in the Lebanon, Beirut and Cilicia. All effective power necessarily rests in the hands of the occupying military power, since the country is by no means disarmed, and feeling is undoubtedly tense between the Muhammadans and Christians. The Christian public is largely pro-French and the Muhammadans, or the Arabs, rather pro-British. For some reason or another there has been a certain amount of French sympathy for Emir Said, an Arab adventurer who worked for Germany in the war, and who was recently arrested by the British authorities on the ground that he carried on a policy calculated to unsettle the military occupation of the country. Although only an insignificant cat-paw, his arrest was exploited by pro-French sympathizers, but he is now to be deported, and this particular source of trouble has been disposed of.

### French Mandate for Syria

The general position, however, is unaltered by this incident. The French are anxious to take over the mandate for Syria, although they have not the forces necessary to do so, and they are evidently wishful to include Damascus, where sentiment is very strongly pro-Arab. On the other hand, the Arabs regard Palestine as part of Syria, which is certainly not the British standpoint. The immediate cause of trouble would seem to be the disposition of the French to insure the materialization of their mandate before the treaty with Turkey has been even considered, to disregard the strength of Arab feeling, and to attempt to administer the country without being in a position effectively to do so.

The British authorities on the spot realize that the situation is distinctly dangerous, and might become critical, not merely for the French, but for Great Britain as well. They are therefore disposed to take a rather stronger line locally than the French like, but after all, if there is to be a satisfactory adjustment of the Turkish situation without the outbreak of further hostilities, allied authority must, for the time being, rest in the hands of the power which alone is able to exercise it. Great Britain has an understanding with the Arabs which she must carry out, and negotiations in Paris, with respect to which Field Marshal Allenby's advice will be very helpful, are aimed at finding some understanding which will be satisfactory to everybody. The one great danger lies in delay in reaching a policy.

## WAR'S EFFECT UPON TRADE OF INDIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—Presiding over the annual meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Bombay recently, Sir Jamsedji Jijibhoy delivered a lengthy speech reviewing the financial and trade situation. After showing what

a tremendous effect the war had had on India's external trade, he said it remained to be seen whether the United Kingdom would make a sufficient effort to divert it back into pre-war channels. He drew attention to the critical currency situation in 1918 and to America's help in tiding over difficulties.

Referring to the recent appointment of the Currency Committee, he said he hoped that as the fixing of the rate of exchange was of vital importance to the well-being and happiness of India's millions, the committee would take the various conflicting interests into account before making recommendations. Manufacturers and exporters feared that a further rise in the exchange would do harm to Indian industries and agriculture. Those who thought the exchange could be lowered to 1s. 4d. by issuing debased coin containing the minimum of silver for the present full weight rupee, of which over 400 crores were in circulation, did not realize the financial chaos which would result, nor the discontent which such an issue would engender, and he did not believe for a moment that such an experiment would find favor with the authorities.

The ordinance prohibiting private

imports of gold and silver should not be revoked, as their continuance created a demand for money silver in place of bar gold and bar silver, which the people wanted and were unable to get. This demand resulted in an unnecessary and uncalled-for addition to the rupee currency with an inflating influence on prices. India, as a creditor country, could easily draw the bar gold and silver she wanted and the revocation of the ordinances was now necessary. He referred to the popularity of currency notes among the ryots in recent months and proposed that the government should enhance its popularity further by allowing a rebate to cultivators on payments of installments of land revenue in advance.

Sir Jamsedji then briefly sketched the vicissitudes through which the Bombay textile industry had passed, though it had on the whole done well, he said. He drew attention to the serious falling off in exports of twist and yarn to China and other countries, and to the enormous increase in exports of piece goods from Japan. The arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay were far greater than had been anticipated. The crop turned out well and owing to scarcity of ocean freight

and the absence of inquiry from the Continent, prices ruled low and helped the local mills to get supplies comparatively cheap. Stocks in Bombay were exceptionally heavy, but prices were likely to be maintained.

### GREEK INTERESTS IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London office

LONDON, England—As a result of the visit of the commercial delegation from Greece to Great Britain last year, there has been opened a Greek Interests Bureau in Dorland House, 16 Regent Street, the building so closely associated with Nash, the famous architect of the Quadrant.

The bureau is primarily concerned in the advancement of the joint interests of Greece and Britain in all matters agricultural, industrial, and commercial.

Other phases in the relations of the two countries, however, will not be ignored. When suitable and adequate hotel accommodation has been provided in classical or attractive parts of Greece, special attention will be given to the promotion of tourist traffic, and matters literary, artistic, and scholastic also fall within the scope of the program.

## EMBASSY AT BERLIN MAY BE RETAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, indicated on Wednesday that the United States would not reduce its embassy at Berlin to a legation. He said no decision had been made by the department, and he gave only his own opinion, but the inference was that this government believes Germany will continue to be recognized among the great powers after peace is established.

It also was intimated that this government had not considered reducing its embassy in Russia to a legation, an action which already has been taken by Spain.

### SUGAR FOR HONEY BEES

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wire

SYRACUSE, New York—Forty-five thousand pounds of granulated sugar arrived here on Wednesday, and will be distributed to bee keepers in nine counties of central New York.

## Mandel Brothers'—Chicago Annual coat sale

November sale in October—enhancing vogue and value

Beginning negotiations with manufacturers months ago, and continuing them 'till now, we are enabled to offer coats in advanced mid-winter models—and values far better than those generally characteristic of "sales." Coats of rich, soft, serviceable fabrics, fur trimmed, or adapted for wear with separate furs.



Women's and misses' winter coats

69.50

A gratifying choice of swagger short and full length models—including some coats in extra sizes for stout figures; in bolivia, plain and silvertone velours—some with collar of sealine or ringtail fur; all interlined, and richly silk lined thru-out.

Women's and misses' modish coats

79.50

Models expressing the season's latest style developments, in silver tipped bolivia, normandy cloth, Yukon seal plush and wool velours, and plain or fancy silk lined. Many with large collar and cuffs of sealine, or collar of natural raccoon.

Women's and misses' superb coats

89.50

Distinctive models in luxurious peach-bloom, soft bolivia, wool velours and rich angora seal—rivaling the fashionable fur. All superbly tailored and richly lined with plain or fancy silks. Many lavishly adorned with French seal or nutria furs.

Selected coats, \$45, 59.50, \$65

Modish winter coats made of dependable, all-wool fabrics; warmly interlined and silk lined thru-out, and attractively priced.

Coats de luxe, 97.50, \$110, \$165

Of rich, warm, luxurious fabrics, in distinctive models for every purpose. Many with huge collar and cuffs of handsome furs.



## DEERFIELD KEEPS OPEN HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wrapped in its shimmering veil of golden haze, old Deerfield was keeping open house, with every accessory of beauty. Not that this state of things denoted anything in the least unusual. For the matter of that, it is unthinkable that this little town of the renowned Connecticut Valley should ever be less lovely and hospitable. Secure in its stirring historical traditions and in its physical perfection, Deerfield takes as a matter of course the admiration of constant visitors.

Sturdy shocks of corn were being gathered in bundles over the wide-stretching fields and the air was heavy with the cloying odor of ripe grapes; the village street, upward of a mile in meandering length, was almost smothered in the yellow and russet foliage of its towering elms, the gray old houses still sheltering descendants of those original settlers whose task it was to clear the ground, under the keen and envious eyes of the red savages. The many-paned windows, reflecting the flickering lights and shadows, the mossy flagged paths leading to wide doorways, impelled one to enter and to be at home, exactly what Deerfield seemed to expect, for the cordial townspeople answered every knock promptly and kindly. Only the rapid passing of time prevented the visitor from watching numbers of the women of the place, busy at the homely, painstakingly exquisite labors which their mothers and grandmothers performed before them.

An Old Industry  
One may not say just when, or how the Deerfield Industries came into being, for in some degree they have always existed. At all times there have been some who rejoiced to sew their treasured bits of cloth or of silk into rag rugs; some who, if they did not actually operate the spinning wheel or the loom, delighted to embroider fine linens in quaint old stitches; some who made for their own homes and for those of a few neighbors, perhaps, netted fringes for the adornment of the heirloom four-posters. These women never dreamed of calling attention to their work, while outsiders had no thought or inclination to search it out. As country people, today living in remote places, are still producing many of their own necessities, just so were the women of Deerfield quietly going about their accustomed ways.

There came a time when, under the inspiration of Ruskin and of William Morris, many were joining in the movement to improve the shape and color of everyday possessions and to encourage the making of tasteful things in humble cottages and beside home fireplaces; and Deerfield was one of the early communities to realize that inherited treasures, inherited skill, might be utilized in broad channels. It was almost exactly 20 years ago that a plan to work in common was resolved upon. An exhibition was held, contributions being sent in by the makers of palm leaf baskets, of embroideries, of iron work, or jewelry, candlesticks, or photographs. It was a striking exhibit, and the number who came, approved, and bought was doubtless, if the truth were known, a great astonishment to the modest homemakers. Never before had they realized the extent of the demand for such objects. Already there were established in the town two women who had come to Deerfield for the purpose of embroidering and selling blue and white work, their output being conspicuous at this exhibit of 1899. But now the town was canvassed and nearly every one found that she had some accomplishment which might be turned to good account. The Society of Arts and Crafts was organized in 1901; in 1906 the Society of Blue and White Needlework withdrew and the Society of Deerfield Industries took its name, the latter made up of towns-women whose families have lived for generations in the place. Just as was their usual custom, individuals continued to plan and execute their work at home, in most cases, also showing and selling it there; the secretary of the society simply acting as common spokesman, arranging for exhibitions and looking after the welfare of all.

### Heirloom Patterns

It is interesting to understand in what ways these women have used their inheritance. One lady who had devoted 25 years to the making of netted testers, tasseled borders, and tufted coverlets, explained her method of copying many of the pieces which have come down to her from members of her family. On a small table, she displayed a charmingly designed and worked dolly, once a wedding present of her mother's; this she copied for her customers, as nearly as might be. She also collected many scraps of

fringes and borders which have reached her in various ways, perhaps being sent in as patterns; others for repairing or copying. Always she inquired the name of the pattern or the odd stitch in the border, and these names she has gathered from far and wide, amused to note the persistence of the most remarkable terms throughout various parts of the country. "Queen's Household," "Farmer's Fancy," "Dancing Girls," "Matrimony," "Moonshine"—the list was a long and quaint one. The uninitiated found it difficult to trace these stitches through yards of differing thickness, utilized in various ways. "Dancing Girls" were recognizable in jolly little bobbing tassels; but to trace "Barleycorn" and "Pineapple," to know which was netting as distinguished from knotting or tying, these were grave problems.

One almost recaptured an old thrill when watching the movements of a hand loom, set up in a neighboring kitchen corner, near which were displayed such towels, pillow slips, and table covers, worked in prim design and pure color, as our great-grandmothers kept packed away in their fragrant cedar chests. Another house held a larger loom, strangely reminiscent of "Silas Marner," having in all likelihood been made in England; the owner used wools or silks or, preferably, Kentucky homespun, weaving rugs in soft and contrasting colors, to fit any prescribed scheme of decoration. Another displayed the most enormous assortment of baskets, of all sizes, shapes, and purposes, worked out in raffia, sweet grass, pussy willow twigs, and other local materials. Certain others actually displayed landscapes upon their sides, the dyes being of American extraction, for the ladies of Deerfield have learned much since they entered the business world; however, the members of the Blue and White Society still use, to some extent, the imported indigos, the delicious yellows and purples and deep rose hues.

One fascinating display was that of the dolls. Carefully and lovingly, these character dolls have been planned and outfitted to portray real girls and boys who lived in the days when any small citizen of Deerfield might be carried off by the Indians

examined. Without, all was as serene, as shadowed by overhanging elms and upspringing tall grasses and wild flowers, as the photographs within bear testimony. Odd that one should be forced to journey to the western part of the State of Massachusetts to find such photographs as these; yet, perhaps not, either, when one realized how the photographers loved the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Frances and Mary Allen, Deerfield, Mass.

### The main street of Deerfield

scenes which they sought to reproduce for the enjoyment of others.

It would be long before the seasoned traveler could discover a more delightful spot in which to linger on an autumn afternoon. The sun was still high, the birds were fluttering about,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Frances and Mary Allen, Deerfield, Mass.

### A Deerfield doorway

into captivity; or, if better fortune were in store for him, hidden away in a secret cupboard or stair while the elders frightened off the fearsome interlopers with gunpowder, fired from the overhanging stories of the old houses. These dolls, with their old-fashioned names, once belonging to real children, taught many a lesson in the history of old Deerfield, the scene of so many terrible encounters with the savages. In this shop was a model of the celebrated "Indian House," which it was delightful to study before turning the corner to visit the one-time home of John Williams, first pastor of the town, whose parishioners gave him this stately dwelling as proof of their gratitude for his return from a long Indian captivity in Canada.

Yet it was hard to visualize all this strife and torment, while sauntering along the village street to the house where the photographs were to be

and the breeze was as winning as on any June day. One mused upon the lessons, set forth by the dwellers of these old gray homesteads. In these difficult days of labor and production, of diminishing supply and unwaning demand, here was a group of women, beholden to no one for their daily needs, able themselves to produce much that was useful as well as beautiful, and finding great joy in their simple daily tasks.

## Civilians Buy Army Raincoats

From Government Contractors at Cost

THE PEERLESS CO., Dept. 130, 80 Branford Place, Newark, N. J. \$7.50 will ship, postpaid, insured, to you direct on receipt of

The one type of Raincoat both waterproof and sanitary. The result of two years' experimentation by army experts. Made strictly to government specifications of government inspected cloth, guaranteed durable and fast color. No wet can get through—hermetically cemented, storm-proof collar with storm-proof flap, interfitting fly front, adjustable fastenings around wrists, side pockets with additional slit to reach inside clothing without opening coat. Back is sanitariously ventilated, concealed by duplex yoke, giving cape effect. Because the war ended unexpectedly and military requirements ceased, civilians may buy these government approved raincoats at factory cost \$7.50

OFFICERS' DOUBLE-BREASTED MODELS with inverted pleat down back; belt all around with buckle; convertible collar; outside patch pockets with flaps; buckled wrist fastenings. Retail during war for \$25 to \$30. Delivered free to your door on receipt of \$12.00 Ladies' Models made of same material \$9.00

WHEN ORDERING, STATE CHEST MEASUREMENT

If not satisfied, return coat and money will be refunded

## Bouvé-Sterling SHOES for MEN

Dependable Quality Economically Priced

From \$11.50 according to style and grade.

### FOUR BOSTON STORES

106 Summer Street 122 Washington Street 99 Washington Street 13 Water Street (14 Spring Lane)

## THEATERS

### "Fair Helen"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
"Fair Helen," musical fantasy by Offenbach, book by Austin Strong, lyrics by Charles Hanson Towne, settings by Joseph Urban, costumes by C. B. Falls. Presented at first metropolitan performance

and go, but they are metrically correct and the rhymes are good.

Good lyrics cry out for good singing, and this is furnished in admirable style. The production has in Mr. Roder a tactful musical director blessed with taste and above all with a sense of proportion. His chief duty as he, with rare discrimination sees it, is to keep the orchestra down

in order that the singers may be heard. So Miss Van Dresser and Mr. Harrod have every chance to make the most of Offenbach's melodies, and, be it said, they do justice to the score. Pioneering is at best difficult business; effort after effort must be made if necessary. It is not too late to provide a new book for "Fair Helen." If this is done, there is rare entertainment in prospect.

### WAR WORK OF W. C. T. U.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—More than \$50,000 was raised for war relief work by the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union, according to the report made in the state convention on Thursday by Mrs. Helen H. Foster. Out of this sum a

BOSTON, Massachusetts—However weak the present generation may be in an appreciation of Grecian history; however scanty its information regarding the affairs of Helen of Troy; however little Paris and Menelaus may mean in its turbulent existence, it knows a dull play when it sees one. Nor is it to be beguiled by brilliant music or beautiful settings into making allowances for a poor libretto. So "Fair Helen," the attempt of Austin Strong to turn into modern speech and slang the book of Offenbach's "La Belle Héliène" with which Melhac and Halévy amused the Parisian public of 1865, was but coldly received on the occasion of its first metropolitan performance.

Here is a chance overlooked to revive an almost forgotten sort of entertainment. Surely the life of the present day offers rich material for the none too gentle but always pungent art of burlesque. Paris and Helen have their counterparts; Menelaus stalks the avenues. Human nature, according to axiom, being the same in all times and climes, there is wanting but the seeing eye to find the foibles and the ready wit to set them forth. Melhac and Halévy succeeded; Austin Strong fails. His touch is heavy, his satire blunt. Lacking wit, his lines are vulgar.

But where Mr. Strong fails, Mr. Ordynski, Mr. Towne, and Mr. Urban succeed. Mr. Urban, from the time when he first began to disturb convention on the stage of the Boston Opera House, has been satisfying our elemental color hunger. "Fair Helen" he spreads a gorgeous vision for greedy eyes. Light and color, in the daring fashion typical of our age, provide the background for story and action. And the story is somewhat redeemed from its banality by the cleverness of Mr. Towne's lyrics. These not only have the desired snap

rest home at Ayer, Massachusetts, was purchased and equipped, an overseas kitchen was maintained and 50 French children were supported. Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, of Winchester, Massachusetts, was reelected president. Miss Caroline M. Caswell, vice-president, resigned, and her place was filled by Mrs. Alice G. Roper of Wollaston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Mary Frost, treasurer, also resigned and was replaced by Mrs. Helen H. Worrell, of Dorchester, Massachusetts.

## NEGRO WARNS RACE AGAINST AGITATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

GREENVILLE, North Carolina—Pointing to the many gains made by the Negroes of the South, C. M. Epps, a Negro citizen, has addressed an open letter to the members of his race in North Carolina, in which he says: "No one will say that we have every racial desire met, but we are securing gradually the things complained of, and if our own men and women of intelligence in our State will counsel for peace and harmony, and agitate the efforts of officials, press, and prominent white leaders who are determined that the North Carolina Negro shall have the best that the State can give. Let us note the fact, that in our State, whatever success has come to denominational and public schools, our white friends have been the chief promoters."

The prosperity of the race in this State also is emphasized, and the Negroes are warned against "thoughtless leaders inside and outside of the State."

## SUPPRESSION OF PAPERS ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas—Charles H. Brough, Governor of Arkansas, advocates the immediate suppression of two Negro publications, The Defender and The Crisis, because of the undesirable influence he believes they are exerting among the Negroes of the United States. The Governor is quoted as saying, "I expect to obtain several copies of these incendiary organs and forward them to the Postmaster-General with the recommendation that they be suppressed."

## BRAZIL DEPORTS ANARCHISTS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Eleven anarchists were brought here recently from San Paulo, and three have been deported. Announcement is made that the others will be expelled from Brazil next week.

## LIBRARY SERVICE EXPANSION URGED

Convention Hears Proposal to Extend War Work to All Branches of Federal Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Dr. Frank P. Hill, of Brooklyn, New York, who was chairman of the finance committee of the war service of the American Library Association, told the members of the Massachusetts and Western Massachusetts Library clubs in their joint meeting here yesterday how the valuable experience gained by the association in war work could be turned to practical peace-time use in a way that will greatly extend the influence of the libraries.

There remains, he said, between \$500,000 and \$600,000 of the \$2,000,000 war-work fund unused because of the cessation of hostilities. The association would divert this money to a library-work program that would enable it to maintain its position of service attained during the war. It would establish library service not only in the regular branches of the army and navy and coast artillery, but would extend it to the coast guards, the lighthouses, lightships, and, in fact, to all federal service branches where reading facilities are scanty.

Dr. Hill sees great possibilities in the establishment of branch libraries in large industrial plants, especially as an impetus to education among workers of foreign birth.

Permission of the committee of 11 of the United War Work Council and of the President will be necessary to the use of the funds as indicated.

In order that the interest of the 40,000 library trustees of the country may be aroused in the affairs of the association, Dr. Hill proposed sectional conferences wherein groups of library trustees could go into the subject of universal library service.

Miss E. Kathleen Jones, of Boston, told of the work of keeping the members of the state guard supplied with good reading during their duty in connection with the Boston police strike. She emphasized the desirability of putting such work of a permanent basis.

## PENNIES IN CIRCULATION

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Ray Baker, Director of the United States Mints, on Wednesday at a conference of assay experts, said that all the mints in the country were turning out 75,000,000 pennies monthly and that there were now 3,500,000,000 in circulation.

# 54th ANNIVERSARY SALES The Shepard Stores

1865

1919

BEGINNING MONDAY, OCTOBER 27

# LINENS

One of the Biggest and Most Important of All Anniversary Sales

ALL LINEN TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS—Very fine Satin Damask—Irish manufacture

2x2 yards, value 8.50.....Special 5.95  
2x2½ yards, val. 11.00.....Special 7.95  
22 inch Napkins to match value 11.00.....Special 8.35

HEAVY ALL LINEN CLOTHS AND NAPKINS—Irish Linen—heavy weave  
2x2 yards, value 10.50.....Special 8.50  
22 inch Napkins to match value 12.50.....Special 10.50

SATIN DAMASK CLOTHS AND NAPKINS—very fine weave—one of the Leading Irish Manufacturer's make  
2x2 yards, value 12.50.....Special 10.25  
22 inch Napkins to match value 15.00.....Special 12.50

LUNCHEON NAPKINS—very fine Linen Damask—good hemstitching  
value 10.00.....Special 8.75

IMPORTED SATIN DAMASK CLOTHS—heavy make  
2x2 yards, value 3.75.....Special 3.15

ALL LINEN WEFT CLOTH—fine Satin finish  
2x2 yards, value 5.50.....Special 3.95

DINNER NAPKINS—All pure Linen  
value 11.00.....Special 9.65

ALL PURE IRISH LINEN CLOTH—heavy good weaving cloth—2 different makes—just 90 in lot—2x2 yards, value 8.50.....Special 5.95  
130 VERY FINE SATIN DAMASK CLOTHS—all pure Linen 2x2 yards, value 12.50.....Special 7.95

HEAVY SATIN DAMASK—value 1.39.....Special 1.00 yard

ALL LINEN WEFT DAMASK value 1.75.....Special 1.29 a yard

HEAVY ALL LINEN WEFT DAMASK value 1.89.....Special 1.59 a yard

ALL LINEN IRISH DAMASK—Two makes. Val. 3.00.....Special 2.10 a yd.

ALL LINEN WEFT NAPKINS—medium size—heavy quality—hemmed and unhemmed, value 4.95 Special 3.75 a dozen

ALL PURE IRISH LINEN NAPKINS—only 50 dozen in this lot—fine Satin finish, value 6.00.....Special 4.85 a dozen

HEAVY ALL PURE LINEN NAPKINS—Irish Linen—suitable for breakfast, dinner or tea napkins value 7.75.....Special 6.35 a dozen

FINE SATIN DAMASK NAPKINS—all Linen—some 22x22 value 9.00.....Special 7.95 a dozen

ALL PURE LINEN NAPKINS—extra heavy weave—value 10.50.....Special 8.75 a dozen

Courtesy the Keynote of Shepard Service

OTHER SALES  
Furniture  
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**SHEPARD STORES**  
Tremont Street Winter Street Temple Place  
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OTHER SALES  
Linings  
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**MCKENNEY & WATERBURY CO**  
WELIGHT WORLD  
Lighting Fixtures  
You are cordially invited to visit our showrooms to view, all lighted, the many new ideas in fixtures, including selections of over  
1000 STYLES IN FLOOR AND TABLE LAMPS  
In connection with this display, one of the largest in the country, we are showing many new and unique designs in  
SILK, PARCHMENT AND LEADED ART GLASS SHADES  
Visit Our Showroom, if Possible—Otherwise Send for Catalog  
181 Franklin Street, Corner Congress Street, Boston



## SURVEY OF WATER RESOURCES TO BEGIN

Special Massachusetts Commission to Study Possibilities of Developing Larger Supply in Various Parts of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Offices in Boston and a field station in some other part of the State will soon be available for a special commission to make a survey of the water resources of Massachusetts. Other field stations will be established later. Men, more than anything else, are needed at present, according to officials who are completing the personnel.

The commission was named as a result of a legislative enactment, and will be allowed about a year and a half for the survey. Dr. Henry P. Walcott is chairman, Dr. Eugene R. Kelley, and Prof. George C. Whipple of Harvard University are the other members of the executive committee and N. H. Goodnough is chief engineer.

These officials are men of wide experience in the line of work that will be undertaken by the commission. Dr. Kelley has been connected for many years with the State Department of Health, as has Mr. Goodnough, who is chief engineer for that department. Dr. Walcott on two occasions served as acting president of Harvard College, and has long been connected with the State Health Department.

Professor Whipple is an engineer by profession, and has been a member of the Harvard engineering faculty since 1911, and a member of the engineering faculty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1914. He is the author of several books, and a member of numerous engineering societies, as well as of a firm of consulting engineers in New York City.

During the war he served as a sanitary engineer with rank of major on the American Red Cross mission to Russia.

In a preliminary inquiry, the State Board of Health found that of 354 cities and towns in the State, 212 have public water supplies, and that of the remaining 142 towns, 22, each having a population in excess of 2000, need such supplies.

Of late years, many parts of the State have reached a development, due to increased population and other causes, where their local water supplies are inadequate. Some of these districts apparently have sources of water supply that are capable of being developed at comparatively small expense if action is taken soon, the state board found.

Among these are areas in southeastern Massachusetts, comprised chiefly in the watershed of the Taunton River and certain small watersheds adjacent, in the Merrimack Valley, in the southern part of Essex County, and in the region of the Ipswich River valley. These are the districts where the situation is most serious, but there are many other places, including several towns near Boston, where improvement is needed at once.

HEAVY VOTING AT ELECTION IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
TORONTO, Ontario—The heaviest vote in the history of Ontario provincial elections was polled on October 20. The vote in Toronto surpassed all records. Nevertheless, a situation without precedent in the Dominion of Canada and never conceived by authorities on constitutional law is the result, and in all probability Sir John Hendrie, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, will have to name an outsider to form a government. There are two parties with leaders, the Conservatives and Liberals, and two parties without leaders, the United Farmers and Labor, neither of which can form a government that would have a majority in the House.

The United Farmers of Ontario, having the strongest following in the House, in all probability will decide the fate of the next government. At the present moment there seems to be little doubt that their strength will be thrown in for group government, with cabinet representation for each of the four parties, a system of administration not yet experienced in this country. The farmers believe that members of Parliament should work for the general good without any organized opposition, and it will soon be seen whether or not Ontario is ready for the permanent abolition of the party system. The platforms of the Conservatives and Liberals are similar and decidedly moderate, but the Farmer and Labor movements are exceedingly radical, and are certain to force immediate and comprehensive measures on industrial and social questions.

With regard to the referendum, Toronto, and Ontario in general, has piled up a tremendous total for prohibition, the referendum committee placing the figures, as nearly as can be ascertained at the present time, at over 300,000.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM PURCHASE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario—At a recent session of the House of Commons, an amendment to the government's proposal for the purchase of the Grand Trunk Railway system was moved by D. D. McKenzie, The amendment, which was seconded by the Hon. W. S. Fielding, follows:

That the bill be not read a second time, but that the House do come to the following resolution: That the bill proposes an uncertain but very large addition to the debt of the Dominion at a time when existing obligations,

arising out of the war and from other causes, are so vastly in excess of all previous obligations as to give much cause for anxiety on the part of all who are concerned in the financial position of Canada and the maintenance of the public credit. That a measure of such wide-reaching character and large importance requires a study by the House and the people that cannot possibly be given in the closing days of the session. That the present session of Parliament was called for a special purpose which has already been accomplished. That on Wednesday, October 8, the Honorable the Minister of Trade and Commerce, acting as leader of the House in the absence of the Prime Minister, stated that the government's expectation was that the session would close within the then current week. That under such circumstances the introduction by the government of a measure of such great importance as the acquisition of the railway and property of the Grand Trunk Company of Canada is improvident and inexpedient. That for these reasons the further consideration of the bill be deferred until a future session of this Parliament.

In moving the amendment, Mr. McKenzie claimed that the total annual amount for which the Grand Trunk was liable, and which liability Canada would now take over, exceeded \$47,000,000. He said that the net balance on operations last year was some \$10,000,000, the yearly deficit being in the neighborhood of \$38,000,000. Continuing, Mr. McKenzie said that the annual deficit on all government roads was over \$86,000,000. He considered that there was nothing to arbitrate in regard to the Grand Trunk Railway, adding that the government should be satisfied with the Drayton-Acworth report. Canada at the present moment had not the money to enter upon such a financial undertaking as that involved in the purchase of the Grand Trunk Railway.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS FOR CANADA URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Hydro-Electric Power Commission has made application to the Ontario Government for two orders in council: one to authorize the submission of estimates and agreements covering the construction and operation of an electric railway to connect cities and towns of Hamilton, Galt, Preston, Hespeler, Guelph, Kitchener, Waterloo and Elmira; the other to authorize the submission of an agreement covering the purchase of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company, and the Windsor, Tecumseh Company, including the electric distributing systems in the municipalities of Windsor and Sandwich.

As soon as the Hamilton to Elmira line is authorized, a meeting of the municipalities interested will be held in the city of Galt, and it is expected that the question will be submitted to the electors not later than January next.

The Windsor lines are controlled by the Detroit United Railway. The purchase of the lines and electric system will involve an expenditure of \$2,000,000, for which the Commission and the Hydro-Electric systems in the municipalities involved will issue bonds.

"If the electors vote favorably," Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Commission, said "this will be the first railway that the Commission will operate under the act of 1914, although we are operating between 40 and 50 miles of construction railway at Niagara Falls and the municipal railway at Peterboro for the Provincial Government, but these do not come under the heading of radial railways."

CONFERENCE URGES COMBATING DISORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NASHVILLE, Tennessee — The bringing to bear of the organized efforts of the more substantial elements of society to combat the lawlessness made apparent in recent riots and racial conflicts in various parts of the United States is an immediate necessity, Gov. A. H. Roberts said at a conference in the state capitol under the auspices of the Tennessee Law and Order League. The Governor took under consideration a request of the league that he issue a proclamation designating the week of October 26-November 1 as law and order week in the State of Tennessee.

Lynchings, rioting, and other forms of mob violence, it was asserted, "are subversive of the principles of the American Government."

BRIBE OFFERS ARE CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
KANSAS CITY, Kansas — Three leaders of the Rockport Huttrische Society, a religious organization whose members were said to be conscientious objectors to military service during the war, are being tried before Judge John C. Pollock. The men, Jacob Hofer, J. P. Entz and John J. Wipf, are charged with offering a bribe to army officers to procure the release from military service of members of the organization. The absence of the officers on service in France, who are the government's witnesses, caused the trial to be delayed until this time. An international aspect is given the case by the removal of the society's headquarters from South Dakota to Canada.

WATER SUPPLY FOR ISLANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Maine — Charles E. Gurney, state Senator, will present a bill at the special session of the Legislature to amend the laws relating to the powers of the Portland water district, to provide for authorization to supply water to any of the islands in Casco Bay, in competition with other corporations persons or associations now furnishing water there.

## MORE ALCOHOL FOR INDUSTRIES NEEDED

Great Development in Activities Growing Out of War Said to Be Requiring Vast Quantities for Laboratory Purposes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—More alcohol is likely to be produced than ever before, despite the coming of prohibition, according to the American Chemical Society which says that the great development in industrial and engineering chemical activities in the United States which grew out of the European war requires vast quantities of alcohol as a solvent. Millions of gallons which would have been used in beverages may now be used, they say, in making this country independent of German chemical monopolies, which were aided by an abundance of cheap alcohol. Accordingly chemists are asking that whatever ban may be placed on alcohol as a beverage, nothing be done to prevent its use by industries which depend upon an adequate supply of it at a low price.

During the war the severe restrictions placed upon the manufacture of alcohol from food products challenged

the ingenuity of the chemists who succeeded in producing the fluid from inedible molasses, sugar refineries' waste, fruit, potato parings and other sources, some paper pulp mills contributing their surplus tank liquors. Also they manufactured from sawdust and some ligneous fiber first-class spirits which they say are the same, chemically, as that obtained from grain. This is not methyl or wood alcohol which, they say, is a poison.

Chemists who manufacture on a large scale require enormous quantities of alcohol most of which is denatured by the addition of substances or liquids which make it unfit to drink. Within the last few weeks several new formulae have been approved by the Bureau of Internal Revenue which may be used for industrial alcohol.

There are some operations so delicate, however, that pure alcohol must be used. On this the manufacturing chemists have been compelled to meet a tax of \$4.18 a gallon which is a trifle less than two-thirds of the \$6.40 tax which had been exacted on every gallon of potable liquors. The high tax for pure grain or ethyl alcohol was in their opinion, largely due to the regulations imposed upon distillers of strong drink. If the Eighteenth Amendment holds good, there will be no occasion for the severe regulations which have been obtained concerning undrinkable alcohol in their opinion. Under the present rules, the so-called non-beverage alcohol which is undenatured must be placed in a special room where nobody with a thirst can get access to it and the manufacturer must give a bond guaranteeing that it will not be "drunk on the premises" or anywhere else.

## MODERN TERMINAL FACILITIES URGED

Engineers Advise Revision of Harbor Development Plans Should Be to Give New York Efficient Wharf Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The Society of Terminal Engineers at a meeting in the United Engineers Building, New York City, adopted a formal resolution severely criticizing the action of New York in planning the development of its harbor, through the construction of old-style piers. The society recommends that the city build modern piers with direct rail connection, and fully equipped with modern cargo handling machinery.

It is pointed out that in Manchester, England, through the use of modern piers and machinery, "man-power" seems to have become a thing of the past. Ships are unloaded, and warehouses are filled, by great cranes. Such practice almost revolutionizes the loading and unloading of ships, according to observers of the Manchester operations.

The engineers assert that adherence to old-time methods is almost beyond understanding in these days. New York will spend from \$25,000,000 to \$100,000,000 for new piers and wharves,

scattered along its entire water front. Already, the engineers say, modern loading and unloading facilities, quite equal to those of Manchester, are in use in the United States.

Old-fashioned terminal facilities, they assert, delay ships in port beyond the time necessary, and add largely to the cost of goods through the excessive expense of loading and unloading. "The tremendously important and all-important point at issue is the gross waste—an extravagant waste—involving in the making of this profit, which involves an unwarranted increased cost for everything which is purchased for the citizens or used by the citizens of New York," say the engineers in a statement.

"There is profit in building and operating these old-time and out-of-date congestion-breeding types of piers, but the citizen digs down in his pocket and pays this profit every time he buys anything."

MORE LAND FOR UTAH CAPITOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Gov. Simon Bamberger has signed a bill passed by the recent special session of the Legislature appropriating \$200,000 for the purpose of acquiring land adjacent to the Capitol. It is proposed to convert the land into a park to further enhance the appearance and value of the state building. Legislators said that the time was opportune for such an appropriation in that within a few years the land would be more valuable and that the State would show wisdom and economy in making the purchase at this time.

## MILLS EMPLOYING FEWER CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, South Carolina—The passage by the General Assembly at its recent session of a compulsory education law requiring four full months of schooling for all children between the ages of 6 and 14 years has already had an appreciable effect upon the Labor situation at the cotton mills of the State, as is shown in a report prepared by the State Department of Commerce and Industries.

The number of boys between 14 and 16 years of age employed in the textile mills decreased 464 during the year, and the number of girls decreased 328. There are now employed in the mills 2083 boys and 1673 girls of these ages. The total number of employees in the plants of the State is given as 50,071, compared with 52,445 the previous year.

ONTARIO'S BUILDING PERMITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Building permits issued so far this year total more than the permits issued for any entire previous year. Many factories are in course of construction now, half of them being branches of United States concerns. Homes, however, form a big proportion of the building expenditure. The average cost of a home from the figures appears to be \$2800.

# Giving the World Its Own Six

ONLY the resources of a great institution could give the World a Six cylinder car for the thousands.

Automobile engineering had to be pulled out of its rut; new principles discovered, tested and proven—and above all, *quantity production made possible.*

The Alps had to be crossed.

And yet, for years, thousands upon thousands of people had been waiting, doubting, hoping for just such a car.

The Willys Corporation knew its own fitness for the task.

Here was an association of great industries—big, because big problems had been solved and great needs supplied:

—The Electric Auto-Lite, occupying extensive factories at Toledo, O., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; standard equipment on twice as many automobiles as that of any other lighting and starting system; with orders on hand demanding a production of 4,000 sets per day throughout 1920:

—The Willys Light, supplying

private electric lighting systems for thousands of farms and country homes:

—The New Process Gears, employing over 2,000 skilled workers at its Syracuse, N. Y., plant—one of the foremost producers of gears for automobile trucks and tractors in the automotive industry.

The Corporation is also heavily interested in other big concerns contributing to the automotive industry.

The new Six added another great industry to the group and demanded a great plant of its own. The plant of the Duesenberg Motors Company at Elizabeth, N. J., formed a nucleus. Its capacity had been doubled to build war-motors. It was purchased, and its war-capacity is being increased many fold.

Here, or at other plants controlled by and closely allied to the Willys Corporation, practically every item entering into the building of the Six—from raw material to finished product—will be produced.

The new plant, when completed, will have a capacity of

400 to 500 completed Sixes per day.

And a wonderful achievement the new Six is—a small car, 112 inch wheel base, with new economies for even that class, yet, experts say, with all the roadability and comfort of the luxurious, extravagant cars with 30 inches larger wheel-base. The radically new idea in spring suspension accounts for much of this.

Other new principles reduce the weight of the car—to approximately 2,100 pounds.

New efficiencies are developed in the engine. The car has averaged 17 to 20 miles to the gallon of gasoline for over 200,000 miles of usage. Every feature has had two years of proving—200,000 miles, from boulevards to boulders.

A car for the eye as well as the purse—Pride of Ownership Stamped All Over It.

Anyone desiring further information about the plans and car program of the Willys Corporation should write for our booklet.

## Willys Corporation

52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York

N. B.—This is one of a series of advertisements to acquaint the public, automobile trade and buyers of motor cars in general with the present scope and important plans of the Willys Corporation



## JUSTIFICATION OF ARMENIAN APPEAL

Help Requested Is Not Underserved and Will Not Involve United States in International Trouble, Says a Friend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In asking help from the United States, Armenia is neither asking something which will eventually involve the United States in a defense of the Armenian borders, nor is she expecting assistance which she does not deserve, on the basis of her service to the Allies in the war, to say nothing of the atonement due her for what the Christian world has allowed her to suffer at the hands of the Turks. In the opinion of a friend of Armenia in this city, who also says the assistance Armenia needs is not very great and will not involve the United States in international difficulties.

"For certain reasons," says this informant, "Americans look upon Armenians as a people who have been in the habit of permitting themselves to be periodically massacred by the Turks. Of course, they have been massacred by the Turks, because the consideration of the rival interests of the great powers permitted the Turks to hold power over a defenseless people; that is, the Turk, who was armed, enjoyed the tacit permission of the great powers to destroy at will the Armenian, who was not armed. But history abundantly proves, and particularly the experience Armenia has had during the great war shows, that, given equal opportunity, the Armenian gets the best of the Turk every time."

### War Contribution Overlooked

"What contribution the Armenian has made to the winning of the war has been generally overlooked in the midst of a mass of reports which reached America on Armenian massacres. Turkish leaders have privately said that without the intervention of the Armenians, Turkey would have won the war against Russia. The Turks are going to render one service to Armenia after the conclusion of peace, and that will be the only service they shall have rendered the Armenians. It is this: They will say that the Armenians became instrumental in the defeat of the Turks in the great war."

"When in 1914, the Turks offered the Armenians autonomy in consideration of the Armenians making common cause with them against the Allies, and the Armenians rejected the offer, the Turks decided upon the destruction of the Armenian race, and at the opportune moment attempted to carry out their infernal design. This means that the destruction of 1,000,000 Armenians was the price that the Armenian race paid for its fidelity to the allied cause."

### Turkish Army Routed

"In December 1914, the victorious advance of the Turkish Army was turned into a disastrous rout through the intervention of Armenian volunteers and the Armenian regulars in the ranks of the Russian Army. When Russia quit the Caucasian front in December, 1917, the Armenians interposed forces and challenged the advance of the Turks for seven months. Von Ludendorff says that the principal factor that brought the breakdown of the German Army in the west was the shortage of fuel, and he puts the blame on the Turks, who did not get to Baku in time. Baku was not reached by them until eight months after the defection of Russia, due to the resistance of the Armenians. Von Sanders, commander of the Turkish forces in Syria, said that the breakdown of the Turkish Army on that front was due to the fact that the Turks, against his advice and order, had sent two divisions to the Caucasus, where they fought the Armenians."

"The aid that Armenia asks of America is largely of an economic character. If America declines to respond to the call of Armenia, then Armenian territories will be mutilated, and what may remain of them cannot constitute the nucleus for the creation of a self-supporting nation."

"In undertaking the task of aiding Armenia, America will not run the risk of being called upon in the future to defend the Armenian frontiers. It should be noted that the union of Russian Armenia with Turkish Armenia will be possible only with the acquiescence of a reorganized Russia, which means that in the north Armenia will have a friendly great power. On the southeast Persia, Mesopotamia, and Syria will be under the control or influence of Great Britain and France, and on the south, in the event of any Turkish state being left there, that Turkish state will not include a larger population than Armenia will, and since the Turkish fighting force will be cut down within limits necessary for police purposes, Armenia need not fear that state. Moreover, Armenia will be able to put in the field as many men as the reduced Turkish state."

## HELP IS NEEDED IN "BIG SISTER" WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Volunteer workers are needed to increase the membership of the Big Brothers and Sisters movement. It is announced by Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, president of the Jewish Big Sisters, of the Central Committee for Friendly Aid to Jewish Girls. The Big Brothers and Sisters, she explained, are deeply interested in the welfare of the city child whose circumstances deprive it of many essentials of happy childhood, and who may even find himself before the

children's court at intervals. It is their aim to assist such children to better opportunities.

"We want 5000 Big Sisters right away," declared Mrs. Borg. "Don't think from that figure that we have 5000 little Jewish girls in court. Our work is largely preventive, and there are of course in any large city numbers of children whose home surroundings are so bad that they may easily get into court unless some such influence as the friendship of the Big Brother or Big Sister comes to swing the balance on the side of law and order and self-respect."

"The work of the Big Sisters is social without being charitable. Gifts are not needed so much as friendship, advice, and trust."

"Possibly no other branch of the Big Sisters' organization has such opportunity for Americanization as the Jewish Big Sisters. The little sister usually adores the kind Big Sister who comes into her life, and tries in every way to please and imitate the new friend. It is easy then for the Big Sister to make a staunch little patriot out of the small foreign-born child who comes under her influence, and to implant ideas of loyalty as well as ladylikeness in the small breast."

## CHANGE IS URGED IN MILITARY CODE

Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, in Testimony Before Committee of Senate, Admits Revision of Laws Is to Be Advised

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Appearing before the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday to answer charges and criticisms made by Samuel T. Ansell, former acting judge advocate-general, and George E. Chamberlain (D.), Senator from Oregon, Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate-general of the army, declared that there had been a "torrential flow of accusations" impugning the motives of men, until the real issue had been obscured."

General Crowder said he recognized the necessity for a revision of the present military justice code, and announced that he would recommend certain amendments later.

Conceding that some excessive sentences had been imposed by military courts, General Crowder said these sentences had been emphasized by critics of the system, so that the public had been misled. Practically all offenders, he said, have received indeterminate sentences and been sent to disciplinary barracks.

### Reforms Cited

General Crowder told of the reforms accomplished by the government in the federal military prisons in 1912, and said that the whole plan of prison reform was recommended by the War Department to Congress before Mr. Ansell reported for duty in Washington on October 12, 1912.

From 1914 to 1919, inclusive, he said, 2902 men from the disciplinary barracks were released. Between April 6, 1917, and August 31, 1919, he said, the average sentence actually served by 249 men restored to the colors was 491 per cent of a year, against an average sentence of 5.73 years.

### Change in Law Urged

Amendments of existing statutes so as to authorize the President to prescribe the maximum penalties in time of war as well as in time of peace, were recommended by General Crowder. He said if this had been done at the start of the war, some of the excessive sentences complained of would not have been imposed.

### COVENANT INDORSED BY JEWISH WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That opponents of the League of Nations are impelled more by party animus and personal hostilities than by sound reasoning was asserted by Robert L. Owen, United States Senator from Oklahoma, speaking at a meeting of the New York section of the Council of Jewish Women, at Temple Beth-El here. Senator Owen declared the covenant had been misrepresented by its enemies.

Oscar Straus, former Ambassador to Turkey, declared the chief question was whether this country was ready to unite with her allies "to enthronize Right as the governor of the world." That was the question which confronted the Senate today, the most momentous question ever presented to this country and to the people of the world.

A resolution indorsing the covenant received the unanimous approval of the 1500 women present.

### PORT BUSINESS INCREASING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
PORTLAND, Maine.—There are encouraging prospects for a busy season at the Grand Trunk docks this winter. Passenger sailings have already been arranged, regular service beginning in December, and shipment of cattle, which was entirely eliminated during the war, will be resumed. Cattle will be sent to France and Belgium the stocks of which have been reduced to the lowest point in many years.

## MUSIC

D'Indy's New Symphony in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Vincent D'Indy's third symphony, op. 70, bearing the legend "Sinfonia Brevis de Bello Gallico," which had its first hearing in America at the Friday afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on October 24, is written from the heart of the man, nobly conceived and nobly expressed. Whether it follows modern French idiom, as we have come loosely to use the designation, whether it is classical or romantic, whether it follows the traditional symphonic form—these are questions of minor importance. The one transcendent consideration is whether or not this is an honest and convincing record of emotions aroused by the war tragedy. Has the writer succeeded in making his audience feel the things he felt, see the things he saw? And unquestionably he has—for those with imagination to feel and to see.

Imagination is required to grasp this music, for here is no boom! boom! of big guns, no tramp! tramp! of marching legions. There is no scene of actual combat; here is the record of a stay-at-home, but one who suffers no less keenly because he is not in the trenches.

It must be classified as program music, though the program be not the record of a clash of arms. Rather in this wise is its story told: An idealized France, tranquilly pursuing her daily round, startled by the German invasion, desirously regarding the goose-stepping army advancing, roused to the enthusiasm of mobilization. All this in the first movement, Lent et calme; Animé. An awakened France, stirred with joy and then foreboding, crushing down her fears, but bustling with ceaseless activity. This is the second movement, Assez vite. A subdued and suffering France, soberly resigned to the work in hand, but never fearing, and, though saddened, strong in courage. This is the third movement, Lent. Then comes the outburst for the victory, grand and heroic peans, a France rejoicing with gargantuan joy. This is the last movement, Très animé; Majestueux.

Thus is the story told by the observer, always in regular form, with no transgressing of the laws of harmony. The melodies are never pretty, there is no attempt to make them ingratiating, but they have a pungency that satisfyingly expresses their intent. As a summing up of France at war this symphony will live, a notable document.

The overture and ballet No. 5 from Beethoven's "Creatures of Prometheus" allowed incidental solo work by the new first cellist, Mr. Bedetti, the flutist, Mr. Laurent, the clarinetist, Mr. Sand, and the bassoonist, Mr. Laus. Mr. Bedetti made a marked impression because of his large but pleasing tone and his perfect intonation. "A Siegfried Idyll" brought back the name Wagner to the program for the first time since the war. The music was noticeably appreciated and warmly applauded. Liszt's "Les Préludes" completed the program.

A surprisingly large audience filled Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Thursday, October 23, to hear Guy Maier and Lee Pattison play a program of music for two pianos. These players have given concerts of this sort before, and have made an eminent place for themselves in Boston musical life. On this occasion an orchestra of players from the MacDowell Club, conducted by Georges Loney, assisted them in a Mozart concerto for two pianos, and the ensemble was distinctly worth while. If certain symphony conductors could have heard this group of some 26 players they might have the courtesy to play Mozart with a small orchestra, as he should be played. The two pianists gave a Debussy group called "In Black and White" made up of "To Igor Stravinsky," in which this strange Russian is made out rather a melancholy individual; "To Lieutenant Jacques Chariot," a remarkable bit of writing, full of fervor, with a tinge of martial air and a fine bit of satire in the introduction of "Ein feste Burg"; and "To A. Kussevitzyk," the least interesting of the three.

Fritz Kreisler holds his banner high, the banner which is the standard for musicianship among virtuosos, and under which a few of the great names now before the public rightfully belong. His audience packed Symphony Hall on the afternoon of October 19 and welcomed him eagerly and wholeheartedly. His program traversed the usual range—the sonata in G minor by Tartini, the concerto in C major by Vivaldi, the concerto in A minor by Viotti and a group of short pieces. After this came the usual encores and among them was a composition by a Boston Negro composer, Clarence C. White, "Nobody Knows de Trouble I've Had," based on a Negro "spiritual." Mr. Kreisler's style of playing is unchanged; he is master of the violin, and among the violinists of our day his bowing is unrivaled.

### English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—It is announced that the British Music Society's new catalogue will be published in October. Mr. Frank Solman, secretary to the information bureau committee of the society, says that the catalogue will be a bound volume of some 400 pages, and, in order to make the volume complete, he invites British composers who have not yet been approached for lists of their compositions, to send such lists to him at once, with the names of the publishers. His address is 19, Berners Street, London, W. 1.

An unusual account of the recent Elsteddoff Festival has been contributed to the Musical Times by Mr. William Child. From internal evidence it looks as if this was the first time Mr. Child had attended that great Welsh national function, and this gives a certain freshness of outlook to the article. He says that though he went chiefly to hear the music he perceived that the Elsteddoff was far more than a mere tournament of song; designating it, indeed, as perhaps the most vital expression of nationality today. "The music was a by-product, and most of its impressions may be effaced in a few months; the human and social side of the Elsteddoff was a moving and unforgettable experience."

Visiting Corwen in this somewhat detached temper, Mr. Child puts on record certain matters of observation that might have been omitted by a mere frequent visitor. For instance, he speaks of the tense excitement manifested during the male choir contest—excitement that occasionally flamed up into a threat of disorder, whereupon the tension was discharged by officials known as "conductors," who would strike up a hymn, and "who had the audience singing in less time than an English chairman would have taken to decide on the tune or key."

At other times the conductors were ready with an oration of any length, grave or gay, wherewith to fill up gaps. As is usually the case, says Mr. Child, with those who are gifted with a ready tongue, the conductors talked too much and occasionally delayed the proceedings, but of their eloquence, tact, and domination over the crowd, he finds it difficult to speak too highly. Again, Mr. Child refers to the peculiar Welsh institution known as penillion singing, and realizes that it is as well not to assume that the ordinary reader knows the meaning of this term. He therefore explains that, in the penillion, the singer has to provide a kind of discant or counter-theme to a tune (announced beforehand) played on the harp by a second performer. The counter-theme must not begin with the tune; it generally enters at the end of the first phrase. As for the words, they are usually written by the singer, and are expected to be metrically perfect and to rhyme. On occasions, indeed, the verses are improvised. The more distinct the enunciation, and the more the discant is varied from verse to verse, the greater the merit. Such considerations as purity of tone and phrasing are of little account, the singer having so many other niceties to attend to that he cannot be expected to give these the first place.

Mr. Sydney H. Nicholson, the organist of Westminster Abbey, writes to the press that it is proposed to form a special choir of boys and men, with the object of giving renderings in the abbey of extended sacred choral works. The intention is that the works performed shall be of all styles and periods, preference being given to those which are not very frequently heard. For the coming season the works selected are Handel's "Israel

in Egypt," Bach's "St. Matthew Passion" music, and after Easter a selection of unaccompanied motets.

The choir is to number about 200 picked voices, and will be accompanied as a rule by a full professional orchestra. As the help of the boys of several of the best London choirs has already been secured, through the co-operation of their choirmasters, it now only remains to enlist the services of basses, tenors, and a few male altos. There will be no payment for any services, but it is hoped that regular members of church choirs, as well as many who, though not able to undertake the responsibilities of such membership, are keenly interested in church music, may come forward as volunteers. The essentials are a good voice, accuracy in reading at sight, and an enthusiasm which will assure regularity in attendance. The rendering of great works in the unique surroundings of Westminster Abbey should, Mr. Nicholson thinks, prove extraordinarily impressive.

Mr. Brand Lane has announced his two series of concerts in the Manchester Free Trade Hall, which together will this winter extend to 20, and are to be called a "Victory" season. The concerts are to be held on Saturday evenings and are to be mainly orchestral, with the Hallé Orchestra, Sir Henry Wood conducting. Mr. Brand Lane's enterprise has grown out of small beginnings, but it has assumed immense proportions, and the program of music just announced is a magnificent culmination of 40 years' development. Kubelick makes his reentry and a whole group of famous pianists, including Basoni, de Pachmann, Cortot, and Lamond, will be heard. Among the singers are Dame Nellie Melba, Clara Butt, Mignon Nevada, and Tom Burke, the new operatic tenor. To make the season still more picturesque and patriotic Mr. Brand Lane has engaged the massed bands of the Guards, who will appear under Maj. Mackenzie Rogan at the beginning of the new year. For the same season Miss Lena Ashwell will be engaged, and the appearance of Sarah Bernhardt at the same concert as her compatriot, Cortot, will give special emphasis to the Anglo-French entente and additional point to the idea of the "Victory" season of concerts. With such an array of promising talent the numerical success of the concerts is assured. One's only wonder is that they can be made to pay, but if anyone can achieve that result it is Mr. Brand Lane, who has often proved in the past that his trust in the public has not been misplaced.

## MAYNARD FLYING TIME APPEARS THIRD BEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Unrevised figures indicate that Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, proclaimed winner of the trans-continental air derby, may not retain that honor so far as actual flying time is concerned. These figures give such time as follows:

Capt. J. O. Donaldson, west bound trip, 31:37:19; east bound, 25:56:38; total, 57:33:57.  
Capt. L. H. Smith, west bound, 26:13:28; east bound, 31:37:19; total, 57:50:47.  
Lieutenant Maynard, west bound, 25:11:8½; east bound, 41:2:32; total, 66:13:40½.

The Maynard time already has been revised on figures of the control-spot commanders, and the others soon will be.

## BOLSHEVISM IS SEEN TO BE FAILURE

Testimony of the President of a Soviet Who Has Given Support to the Doctrines of Lenin and His Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Bolshevism has been a complete failure in Europe, despite the high expectations with which it was received, according to a letter recently made public by J. G. Phelps Stokes, from N. Lopoushkin, president of the soviet of the town of Kirsanoff, in the Tamboff Government, addressed on April 24 to the president and members of the National Soviet of Peoples Commissaries, at Moscow.

Mr. Lopoushkin refers to his 24 years of close confinement in exile, and in all kinds of revolutionary work, and in different forms of legal explanation for the same, and to the joy with which he welcomed the Bolsheviks' accession to power, and his support of the doctrines of Lenin and his party. "But, of late, experiences in Petrograd and Moscow, coupled with the horrors of the ghastly night-mare in my native town have combined to shake my faith in the suitability of Bolshevism for our country," he writes.

### On the Brink of Disaster

"In my opinion," he continues, "we are on the brink of a terrible disaster which will give our descendants the right to regard us Bolsheviks at the best as crazy fanatics, and at the worst as foul impostors and ghastly muddlers, who murdered and tortured a nation for the sake of an unattainable Utopian theory."

"All around me, wherever I look, I see unmistakable signs of our approaching doom. . . . In the towns I have just come from, chronic hunger, murder, and the license and libertinage of the criminal elements, who undoubtedly hold numerous executive positions under our soviets, have reduced the population to the level of mere brute beasts, who drag out a dull, semi-conscious existence, devoid of joy in today and without hope for the morrow. Surely this should not be the result of the earthly paradise which the soviets were to introduce into our lives!"

### People Live in Dread

"Nor did I find the position any better on the railways. Everywhere a people living under the dread of famine, death, torture, and terror; everywhere groaning and utter misery. My countrymen, whom I love, and whom I had hoped to assist to render happy above all nations, look at me either with the mute, uncomprehending eyes of brutes condemned to slaughter, or else with the red eyes of fury and vengeance."

Regarding the soviet officials and the Bolshevik militia, Dr. Lopoushkin writes: "As a matter of fact, these men, too, are tired of the position of outcasts and lepers amongst their fellows, which service with the Bolsheviks imposes on them, and would gladly give up their official status, were it not for the fact that they have now cut themselves off from all return. "If they fall singly, or even in couples, into the hands of the villagers, they are always murdered. No mem-

ber of the Red Guard dare risk his life by returning to his native village, where his father would be the first to kill him. I maintain that there must be something wrong with a régime which has aroused such universal hatred in such a comparatively short time, and amongst whom? Amongst the very class it strove to uplift, to free, to benefit, and to render happy."

"Our doom is fast approaching, but worst of all is the consciousness of failure."

## CHINESE BUDGET FOR CURRENT YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The eighth annual budget for the Republic of China, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, which is now before the Parliament at Peking, places the total ordinary, extraordinary and special expenditures at \$647,691,787. Forty per cent of the total is estimated to be for military purposes.

The Chinese Government now is experiencing difficulty on account of the lapse of payments to considerable parts of the military forces, some of which have not received their pay for many months. In some cases there has been lax discipline and looting.

### MUNICIPAL ICE PLANTS URGED


Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—Richard J. Hopkins, Attorney-General of Kansas, believes that the most effective method of preventing ice shortage in the cities of this State is to give them authority to own and operate their own ice plants. It is said that there are more towns in Kansas owning their own water and ice plants than in any other state. Two legislatures have failed to enact a law which would enable the cities to own their own ice plants and the Attorney-General has asked the Kansas League of Municipalities, to get behind a movement to see to it that the members of the Legislature elected next year will pass the enabling act.

| CUNARD ANCHOR                     |                  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL             | Oct. 27          |
| VASCO                             | Nov. 3, Dec. 6   |
| ORDUNA                            | Nov. 10, Dec. 13 |
| CARMANIA                          | Nov. 17, Dec. 20 |
| NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH              | Oct. 28          |
| CHERBOURG-SOUTHAMPTON             | Oct. 28          |
| MAURETANIA                        | Oct. 28          |
| NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH              | Nov. 5           |
| CHERBOURG-LONDON                  | Nov. 5           |
| CARONIA                           | Nov. 5           |
| NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH              | Nov. 12          |
| HAYRE AND LONDON                  | Nov. 12          |
| SAXONIA                           | Nov. 12          |
| NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH              | Nov. 19          |
| HAYRE AND SOUTHAMPTON             | Nov. 19          |
| ROYAL GEORGE                      | Nov. 19          |
| NEW YORK TO LONDON                | Nov. 19          |
| COLUMBIA                          | Nov. 19          |
| NEW YORK TO PIREUS                | Nov. 19          |
| PANONIA                           | Nov. 19          |
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## CALIFORNIA FAVORS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Sentiment Apparently Strong for Immediate Ratification of the Treaty and Covenant Without Important Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
LOS ANGELES, California—While straw votes have been taken which show a ten to one percentage in favor of the League of Nations in some places, some discretion was shown by those in charge of the canvass, who were ardent league supporters.

Thirty-four clubs, chambers of commerce, and other bodies polled 10,941 persons favoring the league and only 997 favoring the views of Senator Hiram W. Johnson. College professors in practically every city of Southern California unanimously indorse the league. Occidental College sent an appeal to Senator Johnson to cease his opposition. The Whittier Quakers passed resolutions favoring the league. Eight out of nine Los Angeles City councilmen and all the members of the city board of education, indorsed the league, as did the city commission of Long Beach.

The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That it is to the best interest of the country that the United States Senate speedily ratify the treaty and League of Nations as it now stands without amendment." This organization represents a membership of 3600.

### Judges Urge League Plan

A statement containing the names of the two federal judges in this district, three judges of the Court of Appeals, six Superior Court judges, two former presidents of the Bar Association, and two members of the faculty of the University of Southern California, urged the adoption of the peace treaty and the League of Nations as it now stands.

The Central Labor Council, representing 40,000 trade unionists, adopted resolutions deploring the stand taken by Senator Johnson and requested a cessation of his opposition. In its resolutions this body called attention to the resolutions of the American Federation of Labor, adopted at their last convention in Atlantic City, favoring the League of Nations by a vote of 29,000 to 400. They referred to Senator Johnson, while Governor of California, as a friend of organized labor. Twenty-two members of Senator Johnson's reception committee withdrew their names from the committee list on the ground they were not in accord with his views on the league covenant.

In response to a request asking Mayor M. P. Snyder to deliver an address of welcome, the Mayor replied in a lengthy statement, indorsing the league and condemning Senator Johnson for his opposition.

The chairmen of the city councils in a number of cities of southern California signed requests for an immediate ratification of the league. Among these cities were Santa Monica, San Bernardino, Pomona, Santa Ana, Pasadena, and Ventura.

### Club Women Unanimous

At a meeting of southern California club women, with 300 club presidents present, representing 16,000 club mem-

bers, resolutions were unanimously adopted approving the ratification of the league, and requesting the sending of telegrams by members to Senators Phelan and Johnson, asking their support in the United States Senate on the ratification of the league.

A public meeting was held Sunday in the Auditorium Building under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace. Fully 4000 persons were present, and an overflow of several thousand crowded the adjoining streets. Upon a request from the chairman for a rising vote favoring the League of Nations, the audience, with the exception of some 40 or 50 stood up and loudly cheered. Among the principal speakers at this gathering were former Lieut.-Gov. A. J. Wallace, former County District Attorney Capt. J. D. Fredericks, and J. Stitt Wilson, former Mayor of Berkeley, California. The League to Enforce Peace received a consignment of 5000 copies of the covenant of the League of Nations, and copies of the answer to the treaty by Frank M. Angellotti, chief justice of the Supreme Court of California. These pamphlets were for distribution. No sooner had word been publicly received of this than the headquarters were besieged by applicants desiring this information, and those in charge said there would be a shortage, so great was the demand.

## SAILORS BENEFIT BY PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SANTA BARBARA, California—Prohibition has made it a pleasure to entertain the sailors who have come to the west coast with the Pacific fleet. It has been possible for large numbers of men to enjoy shore leave without returning to their ships under the influence of liquor and suffering the consequent punishments.

Navy patrols put ashore to keep order among the liberty parties say they have little or no work to do since it has become practically impossible for the men to get liquor. Sober, the sailors are well behaved. It is only when they get strong drink that they become troublesome.

The difference has been particularly noticeable on this cruise, according to both enlisted men and officers. In Panama, as the ships passed through the canal, everything was "wide open." The sailors were supplied with all the liquor they cared for, free. As a result, there were fights and all sorts of rowdiness. Life for the navy patrols was a burden, during the week in the Canal Zone.

### FISH OF SALTON SEA STUDIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
LA JOLLA, California—Dr. W. E. Ritter and Capt. W. C. Crandall of the Scripps Biological Station, in company with several investigators from the State University at Berkeley, are planning to investigate and report upon the species of fish that inhabit the waters of the Salton Sea. The party will also report upon the results of the experiments of Captain Davis, who has been propagating mullet so successfully that he is supplying the San Francisco market with this fish. Until the introduction of the mullet it was the common report that fish taken from this inland sea were not edible, and it will be one of the prime objects of the commission to settle this point and plant other species and then carefully watch results.

## POLITICAL STIR IN JAMAICA

Interest Intensified by Economic Conditions and Near Approach of General Election

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Side by side with the stir, movement, and striving after industrial improvement and development in this island, there is just now very noticeably an intensified interest in the political side of affairs.

More or less (though with variations in circumstance) each colony is similarly moved. Barbadoes is somewhat too overcrowded, and looks to emigration to suitable regions; thus, an exit toward San Domingo will probably increase steadily and not slowly.

At the same time the laboring population is used up within the island so far short of its full amount that there is a great and continued stream of emigrants to Cuba, the United States, and elsewhere. Non-employment, rather than scarcity of labor, is the trouble. Low wages, which have long continued in this island—with frequent grumbling, it is true, but without any very resolute objection on the part of the laborer—were placed in a different position as the war sent up higher and higher the cost of the necessities of life. Bit by bit the demand for an increased wage gathered way, and although the general industrial depression prevented any very general or pronounced increase, some groups of labor, and the tendency of wages is upward.

The political stir is partly due to the extra stress of discontent with economic conditions and partly to the fact that in this island a general election of members for the local Legislature must shortly take place.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, October 2:

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago, Ill.—S. A. Belger and J. McCormack of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.  
Chicago, Ill.—H. A. Bollman of Selz Schwab & Co.; Essex.  
Chicago, Ill.—G. D. Chandler of Smith Wallace Shoe Co.; 181 Essex St.  
Chicago, Ill.—J. Schmal of Chicago Cattle House; 189 Essex.  
Cienfuegos, Cuba—Danato Sellen; United States.  
Cleveland, Ohio—Frederick Roth of Whitney-Roth Shoe Co.; Youngs.  
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Havana, Cuba—Vincente Pizarro; United States.  
Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallis of Haynes Henson & Co.; Lenox.  
Lancaster, Pa.—Harry Cohen; Essex.  
Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. Beasley Jr. of Beasley Shoe Co., Inc.; Touraine.  
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The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe & Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

## NO ACTION ON PROFITEERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Utah as a state will appropriate no money to fight the high cost of living or to battle the profiteer. Decision to this effect was reached by both houses of the Legislature at the recent special session.

## CALIFORNIA PLANS A STEAMSHIP LINE

Project Is Devised to Give Public Generally a Chance to Obtain Control Over Vessels That Will Benefit Whole State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A plan has been started here for the formation of a large shipbuilding corporation with capital of about \$100,000,000, whose shares will be owned by as large a number of persons as possible throughout the State. The aim is to form some agency for taking over from the government a fleet of 50 or more freight and passenger ships, to give the Pacific Coast shipping equipment adequate to handle present and prospective world-trade business.

It is felt also that this semi-public manner of floating the corporation may provide a method of disposing of the government's ships compatible with public interest, in that it will avoid strictly public ownership, on the one hand, and ownership by a few large private interests, on the other hand.

The plan, proposed by A. C. Worthington, vice-president of the Maritime Navigation Company, has been approved in a general way by Howard H. Eby, assistant director of operations of the United States Shipping Board; and, it is said, by other government officials, who feel that if such a plan were generally adopted, it would lead to a wide distribution of ownership of the American merchant marine, that would help solve many difficult problems.

American citizens, in large numbers, own shipping stock, said Mr. Eby, in effect; they will take an active interest in maritime affairs and will be in a position to cooperate with Congress effectively in passing legislation on this subject.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Worthington said that it is planned to hold at an early date a convention of commercial organizations representing

every county in the State, at which the undertaking will be launched. The stock will be prorated to the different counties on a basis similar to that of the Liberty Loan campaigns. When the corporation is formed, each county will have a representative on the board of directors.

An interesting feature of the plan is to have a ship named after each of the 58 counties, priority in naming to be in accordance with filling of quotas of stock. To make ownership as widespread as possible, it is planned to issue the stock in denominations of \$10. Since many counties have products that they are now selling in distant parts of the world, it is felt that each county will regard it as a commercial asset to own stock in such an extensive shipping enterprise and to have a ship bearing its name. A comprehensive method of this nature, it is pointed out, would furnish the necessary resources for maintaining adequate representation of American commercial interests in foreign countries, something that most American shipping concerns are now unable to do.

It is also felt that the attention of the American youth would be turned toward seamanship as an occupation, a thing which many thoughtful persons regard as highly desirable for social, industrial and economic reasons.

## AUTOMOBILES IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
PORTLAND, Maine—Auto registration fees since the first of the present year, show an increase of \$113,495. There have been 65,706 operators' licenses issued and 47,300 automobiles, 5995 trucks, 473 automobile dealers, 1593 motor cycles and 19 motor cycle dealers have been registered.

## WIRELESS PLANNED FOR PACIFIC TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN FRANCISCO, California—A movement, started in New York by the National Foreign Trade Council, for installing an additional system of trans-Pacific wireless communication has been taken up in San Francisco, according to William H. Hammer, president of the Foreign Trade Club of San Francisco.

"At present," said Mr. Hammer, "international business in the pan-Pacific area is seriously impeded by lack of means of communication. It takes seven days to reach the Philippines, Japan, and China by cable from the United States, and about nine days for those located in the Orient to reach us in the United States. The plan is to have those interested in foreign trade form a company to put in a new system of wireless communication to be used for commercial purposes. I see no reason why we should not secure the consent of the government to do this."

## ART WORKS PHOTOGRAPHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
PASADENA, California—More than 1000 photographs of works of art in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts have been presented to the Pasadena Public Library by Baldwin Coolidge, who for many years was privileged to make photographs of the rare treasures within the Boston institution, being formerly officially connected with the museum. They will be mounted and filed under proper classifications for use of the public.



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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COCHRAN SETS  
A NEW RECORD

His Unfinished Run of 265 in Match Against G. F. Slosson Is Highest Yet Attained in a Championship Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The fifth day of the national 18.2 ball line billiard championship at the Hotel Astor was signalized by the making of a new record for championship play when the youthful Walker Cochran, in the tenth inning of his match with the veteran G. F. Slosson, made a run of 265 unfinished, winning the game. He played perfect ball line billiards throughout the run, which occupied a short hour, maintaining an average of five caroms a minute. He did not drive a ball the length of the table until his score was 133, and the total breaks were only five in number.

At the start of the match Slosson kept within hailing distance of the younger player, and it looked like a long-drawn game until the run ended it. The total time was one hour and 30 minutes. The summary:

Walker Cochran—0 12 48 1 4 2 65 1 2 265. Total, 400; average, 40; high runs, 265.

G. F. Slosson—0 2 33 17 23 1 1 43 3 5. Total, 117; average, 11 7-10; high runs, 43 3 5.

C. C. Peterson, referee.

Then G. B. Sutton finished his matches with a defeat from Koji Yamada. Sutton has not maintained the reputation in this tournament which he held in previous championships. He played a steady, careful game without features, and gained a lead at the start which he increased until he led 333 to 166 at the end of the fifteenth inning. In the next, however, Yamada gathered 105 points in generally open play, and followed this by a run of 115, made by careful nursing. Low scores delayed the finish until the twentieth inning. The summary:

Koji Yamada—11 4 42 2 3 32 7 44 3 1 0. Total, 400; average, 40; high runs, 105 44.

G. B. Sutton—0 36 1 58 2 33 37 0 1 18 2 5 41 31 2 1 5 15. Total, 356; average, 18 14-19; high runs, 58 41.

C. C. Peterson, referee.

The present champion then started his only afternoon game against his old rival, G. F. Slosson. W. F. Hoppe won the bank and, after scoring a carom, slipped on an easy shot. Slosson did no better, however, and then Hoppe, playing open billiards with his accustomed delicacy of touch, made a run of 57. Slosson responded with 76, playing in his old-time style. Slosson retained the lead until the sixth inning, when Hoppe made a run of 97 by open table play with an occasional return to close nursing. In the next he started his usual nursing, and with an occasional break collected 78 more, before he failed on a difficult draw. He continued to gain and finally ran out the game in the ninth inning, finishing with a run of 108. This disposed of Slosson, who failed to win a match during the tournament. The summary:

W. F. Hoppe—57 25 11 2 97 78 21 108. Total, 400; average, 44 4-9; high runs, 108 97 78.

G. F. Slosson—76 14 9 5 6 0 27. Total, 321; average, 17 2-4; high runs, 76 27 14.

C. C. Peterson, referee.

In the final match Thursday W. F. Hoppe met with the same success that has attended his efforts throughout the tournament. This time the victim was Ora Morningstar, who, in spite of defeat by more than 141 points, shared with the champion the honors which go with brilliancy of execution. Three successive massé shots by Morningstar, during his run of 53 in the sixth inning, were most spectacular. The summary:

W. F. Hoppe—137 39 1 10 164 2 10 36. Total, 400; high runs, 164 137 39; average, 56.

Ora Morningstar—0 71 12 52 63 0 4. Total, 269; high runs, 71 63 57; average, 22 2-5.

C. C. Peterson, referee.

NOVEL TROPHY FOR  
LAWN TENNIS PLAY

NEW YORK, New York—A novel lawn tennis trophy and tournament has been proposed by a member of the New York Tennis Club and should his idea be carried out it would result in the putting into competition of a trophy of great value.

His plan is to have tennis players who possess nondescript silver prizes and trinkets which they have won in different tournaments send them to some club or the United States National Lawn Tennis Association and have them melted into one great cup which shall be open to national competition.

He also proposes that the tournament be held on clay courts every autumn and that it should not be held on the same courts in consecutive years.

## PICKUPS

Louis Guisto, the Oakland Club infielder, is to report to the Cleveland Americans for spring practice next year. He was owned by the Cleveland Club, but refused to report to them last spring after his return from overseas.

Howard Ehmke, the Detroit American pitcher, is spending the winter in California and is credited with stating that the Detroit Club would go to that State for spring training next year.

Charles Schmidt, catcher for the Tulsa Club of the Western League, is said to be back of a movement to revive the Western Association.

TUFTS READY TO  
MEET YALE TEAM

Second String Men Have Been Showing Up Strongly and May Be Used Against Elis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MEDFORD, Massachusetts—Final preparations for the game with Yale University at New Haven, Connecticut, today, have been made by Dr. C. E. Whelan, head coach of the Tufts College football squad. Coach Whelan did not until after a week of signal and scrimmage drills in which every member of the squad took part, decide upon the make-up of the eleven which will face the Blue this afternoon.

The most radical shift in the lineup will probably be the replacement of one of the ends, at or near the beginning of the game, by Ernest Martin, whose work both in the line and backfield has impressed the coaches of late. The retention of all the backs who played against Norwich University is problematical, the sudden rise of second-string candidates and a perceptible slowing up of the backfield in recent scrimmages having brought the less experienced men their chance.

The personnel of the Tufts eleven which will appear in Yale Bowl today is as follows:

S. R. Cahoon (capt.), left end; E. S. Beacham, left tackle; R. S. Sellow, left guard; P. L. Pryor, center; J. F. Eriordan, right guard; A. T. Passoli, right tackle; Ernest Martin, right end; O. P. Keefe, quarterback; Thomas Thornton, right halfback; John Connell, left halfback; William Mitchell, fullback.

DRAKE ELEVEN  
PLAYS MISSOURI

Coach M. B. Banks Expects to Put a Strong Eleven in the Field Today for First Missouri Valley Conference Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—Although the Missouri Valley Conference football schedule of the Drake University team does not open until today, when the Blue and White eleven plays the University of Missouri at Columbia, Missouri, Coach M. B. Banks has his team in fairly good condition and expects to put an aggregation on the field that will give a good account of itself.

The Drake squad this year is the largest that has graced the practice field since 1914, and the freshman squad not only is the largest, but the best in the history of the local university. The freshman team, made up largely of Des Moines and Iowa high school stars, gives the varsity as stiff competition as it will meet in any of its regular games and furnishes plenty of hard scrimmage practice.

The Drake squad, like those of most other colleges, has been augmented by the return of many men from the army, men who have had considerable experience in football not only at Drake before the war, but also while in the military service.

For most among the returned athletes is R. E. Sprong '21, captain-elect for 1917, who was an all-Missouri Valley and all-State center on the mythical teams in 1916. Sprong entered the army in the summer of 1917 and returned from overseas only recently. He was immediately elected captain of this year's squad and will be the regular center.

The most promising guards are C. W. Amme '20, and Wilfred Cresap '20, both of whom are returned soldiers and both played on the 1917 team.

Trescott Long '22, and J. W. Pender '22, members of last year's Students Army Training Corps eleven, probably will be the regular tackles. However, other strong candidates for guards and tackles are Ward and P. F. Hornaday '22, of last year's team; Grover Lutz '22, a 205-pound tackle who came here from the Yale (Michigan) High School; Harold Ostus '22, who was one of the best linemen on the Drake squad a year ago; Paul Risher '21, a returned soldier who was a regular on the 1917 team; David Sprong '21, a brother of the captain; and William Woodhead '22.

The regular ends undoubtedly will be Wilbur Murphy '22, who played star on the East Des Moines High School team and on the Drake freshman squad before he went to war, and Cecil Sarff '22, who also has never played varsity football, although he played with the Drake freshmen in 1917. Charles Howard '22, another returned soldier, is the most promising substitute end. If he succeeds in overcoming his habit of fumbling forward passes, he may be able to push Sarff out of a regular place.

A great battle is being waged between Roy Pell '20, and Ivo Nigemyer '22, for quarterback, with the prospects favoring the former. Nigemyer was the quarterback a year ago, but Pell is showing more aggressive play this year. Harold Ebert '22, the best bright star on the 1918 eleven, will be placed at fullback with Everett Brown '22, of last year's team, and Clyde Davis '22, a returned soldier, in the halfback positions. A. G. Lamar '20, and Donald Shaw '21, are working hard for places in the backfield, and undoubtedly will be used in some of the games. The schedule ahead of Drake is as follows:

October 25—University of Missouri at Columbia, Missouri.

November 1—Grinnell College at Des Moines; 4—Washington University at Des Moines; 15—South Dakota University at Vermillion, South Dakota; 27—Iowa State College at Des Moines.

TWO SOUTHERN  
TEAMS BEATEN

Georgia School of Technology and the University of Georgia Are Now Most Likely Contenders for Football Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—With two college football teams, which in recent years have been stubborn contenders for the southern title, thrown out of the running by recent defeats on the gridiron, the eleventh which have cast in their lot this season with the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association have just got down to serious work. Practically all of the teams have their preliminary games out of the way, and today teams affiliated with the association in football will meet in six college towns in the South, according to the schedule of games announced.

The Georgia School of Technology was responsible for throwing the championship class when the Golden Tornado out of its gridiron in Atlanta last Saturday defeated the Commodores by a score of 20 to 0. The Tech victory was decisive, and the game, though played on extremely muddy grounds, showed the team's offensive work up much to the credit of Coach J. W. Heisman.

In fact, Georgia Tech has blanketed its opponents in every game it has thus far played this year, including the S. I. A. A. game with Clemson played at Atlanta October 11, when the South Carolina eleven held Tech down to a score of 14 to 0. Today the Jackets, who are in a fair way to take the southern college title, face a hard contest with the University of Pittsburgh, on the latter's gridiron in Pennsylvania.

There are indications that the University of Georgia eleven may be a serious contender for the southern college championship. The team is playing together for the first time this autumn, but it put up a very clean performance in shutting out the team from the University of the South, the score being 13 to 0, as a result of which the Sewanee Tigers are eliminated from the championship. The Georgia Red-and-Blacks meet the University of Florida at Tampa today, in a game which will be closely watched. Like Tech, Georgia has won all its games this season, without letting an opponent make a score.

There is some interest also in today's game at New Orleans, where the Tulane University eleven will get into action for the first time, after preliminary games with Jefferson College and Northwestern College eleven, in which the Tulane boys easily won with big scores, without giving either of their opponents a chance to make a goal. The Tulane team plays the eleven from the University of Mississippi Saturday. This team has been blanketed in both of its S. I. A. A. games this fall, 49 to 0 by the University of Alabama, and 13 to 0 by the Louisiana State University. It isn't a team to be seriously reckoned with.

The Alabama Polytechnic Institute eleven plays Vanderbilt at Nashville, Tennessee, today, after having taken its first S. I. A. A. game from Howard College when, at Birmingham three weeks ago, the Auburn eleven defeated Howard 19 to 6. The Howard team has not shown up well so far, having lost its game with the University of Alabama, 48 to 0. The team from the University of Alabama has won all its games, without allowing its opponents to score, and good work is also being done by the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College team, which has taken both its games.

W. H. REYNOLDS LEADS  
AT ATLANTIC CITY

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—That the annual fall golf tournament of the Country Club of Atlantic City is as popular as ever was clearly shown this week when no less than 112 players started out in the qualifying round of 18 holes of medal play despite very unfavorable conditions.

W. H. Reynolds of the Aronimink Country Club was the winner of the gold medal as he turned in a fine card of 77, very good playing considering the conditions which prevailed. In fact there were only two other players who were able to better 80. They were F. L. Donohue of Buck Hill Falls and W. B. Knight of the Whittemar Valley Country Club, winner of the medal a year ago. Donohue had a card of 78 and Knight one of 79. The cards of the first-division qualifiers follow:

| Player                         | Score |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| W. H. Reynolds, Aronimink      | 77    |
| F. L. Donohue, Buck Hill Falls | 78    |
| F. W. Knight, Whittemar        | 79    |
| M. P. Jones, Frankford         | 80    |
| C. L. Maxwell, Trenton         | 84    |
| E. C. Clary, Bala              | 82    |
| H. Buchanan, Shickamikon       | 80    |
| H. K. Reed, Atlantic City      | 82    |
| K. E. Blair, Kalkwa            | 81    |
| Frank Draper, Trenton          | 82    |
| H. Gormly, Atlantic City       | 81    |
| E. J. Tolan, Atlantic City     | 82    |
| H. W. Wood, Atlantic City      | 82    |
| T. B. Wootton, Atlantic City   | 82    |
| J. G. Costello, Seaview        | 82    |
| J. C. Parish, Jr., National    | 82    |

## G. E. B. KENNEDY IS CHOSEN

Special call to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Ernest Barry and Alfred Felton, holder and challenger, respectively, of the world's sculling championship title, who are scheduled to oppose one another over the championship course at Putney, Monday afternoon, have agreed on G. E. B. Kennedy of the Kingston Rowing Club as umpire of the event.

CHAMPIONS LOSE  
CRICKET MATCH

Rest of England Defeats Yorkshire in Interesting Match—Waddington Does Well

By The Christian Science Monitor special cricket correspondent

LONDON, England—The last cricket match of the season commenced at the Oval September 15, the Champion County (Yorkshire) contesting a strong side chosen to represent the Rest of England. The pitch, owing to the rain which had fallen overnight, was tricky, and, as a result, Yorkshire, who batted first, found runs fairly difficult to obtain. The cricket, however, though slow, was decidedly interesting. Yorkshire batted practically all day, and all things considered, did well to put together a total of 245 against some of the best bowling and fielding in the country. The scoring was pretty consistent, only Kilner and Waddington failing to reach double figures. Hirst's innings, though he made only 23, was perhaps the best of the day, being full of confidence and quite in his best style. This popular veteran received a great ovation from the crowd on coming out to bat. Holmes, Sutcliffe, Denton, and Rhodes also batted nicely, and Dolphin hit well for the "tail." When the Rest went in, only half an hour remained for play, in which time D. J. Knight and Hobbs scored 32 without loss. Hobbs, with a pretty stroke on the leg side, claimed 25 of these. Kennedy and Woolley were mainly responsible for Yorkshire being "outed." Kennedy, with 6 wickets for 100, being particularly successful. He has worked hard for Hampshire this season, as in the past, and if he could only receive more support, he would undoubtedly become one of the best bowlers in England.

On Tuesday conditions were much more favorable to cricket, and the strong England side had no difficulty in passing the Yorkshire total, batting all day and raising their overnight score of 32 for no wickets to 464 for 9. Hobbs at the beginning and Woolley at the end were the heroes of the day, and so finely did Woolley bat that his performance completely overshadowed that of Hobbs. The Yorkshire bowling was as good and their fielding as keen and accurate as usual, so that at first runs came very slowly. Mead and Hobbs being particularly quiet when together. On the dismissal of Mead by a smart piece of work by Dolphin, Hendren joined Hobbs, and at lunchtime these two were still together with the total at 129 for 2 wickets. Hobbs' share being 86. A long partnership seemed probable, but at 143 a very smart throw in by D. C. F. Burton at cover caught Hendren napping. Hobbs completed his hundred soon afterward, and was then smartly stumped by Dolphin in the next over, thus giving Waddington his hundredth wicket in first-class cricket. As this is Waddington's first season for Yorkshire it looks as though a great future were in store for them.

Hobbs, though more sedate than usual, batted admirably, and never gave a chance during his stay at the wicket. It was at this point that Woolley came in, and he immediately settled down to business, and scored runs in his own delightfully free and easy manner. He soon knocked up 100 out of 146, and appeared to be in for a really big score, when a misunderstanding between him and J. W. H. T. Douglas resulted in the Kent professional being run out, much to the disappointment of the large crowd.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## VIOLINISTS AND RECITALS

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on October 18, 1919.

## II

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The last article concluded with an appreciation of Lady Hallé, who originally came from Prague. A great Belgian violinist may now be considered. Ysaye, now the conductor of an orchestra in Cincinnati, Ohio, was an ever welcome visitor to British shores and to many amateurs he represented the high-water mark of violin playing in recent times. In his own style he was an incomparable artist. The warmth of his tone was like nothing else and enveloped everything within its reach. Second-rate compositions under his hand appeared to be glorified; but so much of himself into all he played. Saint-Saëns' violin concerto began to be clothed with the richness of Brahms, the depth of Beethoven. One can never forget how the opening theme floated from his fiddle in a rich stream of golden melody. The familiar work seemed to be transfigured by the genius of the player. The same thing happened when he played Wieniawski and Vieuxtemps, whose compositions are at any rate splendidly laid out for the instrument, and offer fine scope for a master of violin technique. It would be wrong to imply, however, that Ysaye played no other kind of compositions. Bach and Beethoven were included in an astonishingly wide repertoire. One remembers with special pleasure the Bach concerto in E, but it is perfectly true to say that by temperament he was more akin with the composers of pure virtuoso music. He had none of the austere, enraptured professional and amateur alike. He was a master fiddler in the highest degree and was brimful of temperament.

## Willy Hess and Adolph Brodsky

Manchester has had the remarkably good fortune for more than a generation to be the home of two of the great violinists of the world, Willy Hess and Adolph Brodsky—though not both at the same time. Willy Hess, the brilliant and attractive, was one of Joachim's two or three most gifted pupils and disciples. Nothing could exceed the fascination of his style or the energy of his disposition. No finer orchestral leader has ever been known, his only fault being that his tone was too powerful. But it was as a teacher and soloist that he made his greatest mark. Catterall was his best English pupil, but since his return in 1895 to Germany he has founded something of a school there and won the reputation of being, according to Hans Richter, "one of the two foremost violinists in Europe." Willy Hess' style was part of the man, all fire and energy. His personality was of the restless order and his keenness to excel made him sometimes force the pace. This proved a positive defect in his quartet playing, as the first violin seemed to play a solo part with string accompaniment.

## Brodsky an Interpreter

In this he was vastly different from his successor, Adolph Brodsky, whose whole attention was fixed upon the general effect and the due subordination of the leader's rôle. Brodsky came from the Vienna school of Hellmesberger, in which musical breadth and incisiveness are things of more account than highly finished technique, and was deeply imbued with the rich classical traditions of music. He was more concerned with the interpretation of his concertos, whilst Willy Hess thought most of investing them with his own personality. Between styles so different it is hard to make a comparison. Each in his own way was a powerful influence and an inspiration. But this may be said, that while Hess was primarily devoted to faultless technique, Brodsky's great affection was fixed upon interpretation. He lived in and for the big concertos, and played things like the Bach A minor, the Tchaikowsky, and the Brahms as though to draw out their innermost meaning.

## Kreisler the Leader

Of the younger generation of players of the first rank, the leading place must be given to Kreisler, though Kubelik and Mischa Elman have flashed upon us their meteoric light. Kreisler plays no tricks, on the one hand, and eschews sensationalism, on the other. The bigger the piece he performs the finer his playing stands out. It is only in the Beethoven and the Brahms concertos that one can take the full measure of the artist—his Brahms especially being masterly. He is essentially a masculine player, a real interpreter, with no trace of sentimentality, though abounding in sentiment. His appeal is to the thought of his hearers, and though his technique is of the finest, it is not the smooth, insinuating technique of some other famous violinists, but the incisive, pungent Viennese technique which wrestles with the instrument and drags from it all that lies concealed within. Kreisler's aim is to impress the judgment and gain the understanding. He makes one feel that musicianship is a greater thing than a fine technique, in spite of the fact that he possesses the latter also. In the smaller violin works of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which he edited and did so much to restore to popularity, he has ample opportunities of showing his accomplishment in the field of execution and of exercising a kind of charm which he disdains in the playing of the big

orchestral works. Here the interpretative artist is eclipsed by the virtuoso, and his little pieces, with piano accompaniment, from the earliest Italian and French composers for the violin are not only delightful in themselves but afford an opportunity of showing what an extraordinary range of accomplishment lies within his bow. Lightness, grace, fancy, and a genius for the prement of the classical dance rhythms are all revealed.

## Kubelik's Appeal

Kubelik makes an appeal of quite a different order. He is a sort of social institution or better kind of society pet. He disarms hostility, however, by the charm of his playing and the simplicity of his manner. No one has a more finished technique, and, like Lady Hallé, he can play his octaves plumb in tune. One cannot speak of his interpretation of the classical works for the violin, because one never hears him play with orchestra. It is popularly said that his fee is so high as to make it impossible to engage an orchestra to accompany him, in his English tours at any rate. This shuts him out from the great field consecrated to the violin concerto. The romance in F by Beethoven is a poor substitute for the concerto, though a delightful little work in itself, and the "Sérénade Mélancolique" of Tchaikowsky is a still poorer substitute for his concerto. The same thing is true of the single movements of the Bach sonatas which Kubelik plays with such elegance and crispness, but one never hears him attempt either of the Bach concertos or the great chaconne. When a highly gifted violinist, who takes captive a large part of the musical world, makes Wieniawski's "Fantasia on Airs from Faust" the chief item of a violin recital, one begins to feel that there is something wrong somewhere, albeit the playing of this particularly good example of a particularly bad kind of composition may be a tour de force of brilliant execution. Kubelik's tone is of a beautiful sympathetic quality. In absolute contrast to Kreisler, he seems to caress his violin and to draw from it the most honeyed sweetness. His style is exquisitely finished, but it is a finish that might be described as feminine rather than masculine—not effeminate, by any means, but feminine in its refinement and grace and nimbleness and charm.

## Catterall and Sammons

In Catterall and Sammons England has now two violinists who challenge comparison with the best of any time or country. Sammons has won his way to the first rank by reason of his exceptionally excellent technique and Catterall by his genius for interpretation. Sammons is heard at his best in the Elgar concerto, which he plays with true poetic insight and unerring certainty of technique, and Catterall in the concertos of Beethoven and Brahms, which he interprets with breadth and virility, combined with the utmost tenderness of feeling and the greatest delicacy of phrasing. Catterall has the bigger tone, and one can see how much, in spite of a forceful and independent individuality, he has gained from the molding influences of Willy Hess in the matter of technique and of Adolph Brodsky in that of musicianship. He is probably a more lyrical player than either of his former masters, and differs from them both in many important respects; but he is their rightful successor, and Manchester can thus boast of having had three great violinists live within its walls. Arthur Catterall is the possessor of a fine temperament and is a thoroughly sound musician; the same can be said of Albert Sammons. Only the future can disclose which of these two artists will go the farther. Sammons makes one conscious of his superb technical accomplishment, Catterall gives an impression of personality into the background, though his technique is equal to every demand. Certainly England has never before produced two such fine violinists, or held so fair a promise of founding a national school of performers on the finest of all instruments of music. There are many indications of this desirable result, for though Catterall and Sammons are the brightest examples of what style and genius can accomplish in that direction, there are many other performers of distinction to second their efforts.

## A PIANO PLAYER WHO STIMULATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Among the pianists of the first rank lately appearing here is to be mentioned Rudolph Ganz, who won the intelligent attention of an audience at Aeolian Hall on the afternoon of October 20 to pieces by Liszt, Schubert, Schumann, and Debussy. Mr. Ganz is not to be counted among the virtuosi who please crowds of listeners to the point of rapture. The pleasure he gives does not arise from audacious executions, specialized interpretation or any other mere emphasis upon himself as artist. He proceeds rather from freshness of thought and zeal for exploring new fields of emotion. He is sometimes a hard player to listen to, because he never repeats what somebody else has said. But for those who like to have their musical wits put to work, he is one of the most delightful pianists. One might say that he distinguished himself especially on this occasion by his performance of three impromptus by Schubert and of the F sharp minor sonata, op. 11, of Schumann. About the one composer there was nothing too obvious, about the other nothing too profound. The two exchanged characters under his hands, Schubert taking on Schumann's pensiveness, Schumann taking on Schubert's light-heartedness.

## THE GLASTONBURY MUSIC DRAMA

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on October 18, 1919.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASTONBURY, England.—Not every one is able to discern the ever-growing work of genius from its undeveloped beginnings, and it must be confessed that he who has undertaken to write upon the Glastonbury Festival in this and the preceding article is but a convert and not an altogether willing one. For when some years ago it was put about that Rutland Boughton, known only as one of the many young composers who in England write what nobody very much wants to listen to, was determined to plant a series of music dramas about the Arthurian legends on Somersetshire soil, and that he had the cooperation of a poet, Reginald Buckley, whose strongest attribute seemed to be an unfeigned faith in Boughton and himself—when this was rumored, it appeared to be likely enough that here was another of those harebrained schemes designed to shake the faith of the ordinary man in the possibility of any genuine art in England.

Were the dramas written? No, but they would be. Did the local people want the scheme? No, but they would come to appreciate it. Where would the performers come from? Talent would be discovered locally and would be reinforced by musicians and other artists from other parts of the country. Would anyone want to go to Glastonbury for the performances? Yes, when the performances were there to go to. Would anyone pay for the building and upkeep of the theater? Certainly, when they knew what it meant. These and a hundred other questions leapt to the tongue.

## Optimism Bears Fruit

All the answers seemed wildly optimistic. "Every one with a reputation to maintain for level-headed common sense turned a deaf ear to them. Boughton went away and was lost sight of for a time; it was said that he had settled in Glastonbury. Then things began to happen. One heard of a part of a new music drama, "The Birth of Arthur," being performed with local singers, actors, and dancers, with original ideas of stage design, including what was described as "human scenery." The classics of opera were drawn on; Gluck's "Iphigenia," an act from "Tristan," Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas"; it seemed that the Glastonbury music drama was allowing itself a wider range of vision.

The writer's own conversion dated from a time a few years ago when he went to see and hear a work by Boughton himself, "The Immortal Hour," which was not based on the Arthurian legends but on the Celtic tales told by Fiona Macleod. It impressed him as music singularly full of appealing melody and intangible sense of mystic beauty, the sort of thing which only a man living apart from the noisy centers of civilization could write and which only people unnumbered by the traditions of the town concert room or opera house could interpret and love spontaneously. "The Immortal Hour" convinced this particular convert that the answers which had seemed so palpably fantastic and impractical were really the true ones, and subsequent events have proved all but one to be true.

## The Scheme Under Way

A visit this last August to Glastonbury has shown that the dramas, or some of them, are written, that local interest is alive, that musicians and other artists are collaborating eagerly with Boughton and his wife, Christina Walshe, in the production of works of many and various kinds; that visitors are flocking from a distance to an event which, as has been said, might become embarrassing, and that only this question of the theater remains to be settled for the thing to take its place definitely as part of the national life.

Moreover, the motive has grown from a romantic passion for the place and its past into an ideal artistic comradeship between those who are making its present. Glastonbury certainly means to produce the whole cycle of the Arthurian dramas as soon as it can find the means to do so, but its vision is not bounded by that aim. One might recently see its activities ranged from the revival of a seventeenth century English masque, "Cupid and Death," the play by James Shirley and the music by Christopher Gibbons and Matthew Locke, to a musical setting by Clarence Raybould of a Japanese drama, "The Sumida River." There have been dances and ballets to music by various composers of the Elizabethan age, in which small children took part with the utmost aplomb and spontaneous sense of rhythm. Again "The Immortal Hour" has been seen, and its performance, carefully restudied, has shown the growth due to experience in presentation. Teaching of dancing from the schools founded by Margaret Morris and others, scholars of old music like Mr. Edward Dent, who produced "Cupid and Death," and Dr. Edmund Fellowes, editor of the Elizabethan Madrigals, have come to add their knowledge and experience; well-known singers like Mr. Clive Carey, Miss Gwen Frangon-Davies, Mr. Arthur Jordan, and many others, have taken part; Mr. W. H. Kerridge, for some time organist of the American church in Paris, has brought a considerable continental experience to the details of the musical direction. This all means an important accession of strength to the executive and technical side of the project.

## "The Round Table"

The last act of "The Round Table," forming the climax of this festival, shows a scene in King Arthur's court

in which he persuades his turbulent knights to join in the quest of the Holy Grail. Arthur speaks long and eloquently of the cause. He meets all opposition unwaveringly. Gradually the interruptions are borne down. Attention is caught. A look, a word of sympathy is wrung from one or other of the unwilling knights. Guinevere supports the king, the choir of her ladies raise their voices in approval. The music rises in a growing flame of intensity. The composer is writing from his heart; it is no mere dramatic climax working to a "quick curtain." The thing is real, for he is living the allegory again, gathering the ardent hearts of today in a cause which is vital to him. At last opposition is overcome, and greater triumph still, indifference is routed as the knights swear to follow the quest in an instant of enthusiastic resolve.

In that scene the story of the Glastonbury drama is mirrored. But it is necessary to be practical. The need, if the thing is to develop, is for a place where the designs can be fully worked out in conditions favorable to an artistic appreciation of them, and the time to get that place is now. Above the town, on the lower slopes of that hill, the view from which is unforgettable to all who have seen it, is a piece of ground already secured to the festival authorities if they can afford to purchase it by the end of this year. A start has been made toward collecting the money to buy the site and build the house, but the capacity to do so is still doubtful. It remains to be seen whether the on-lookers at this drama will, like the knights of the Round Table, not only be ready to enthusiasm by the project, but give their unstinted aid to carry it into effect.

## OPERA IN GERMAN IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"It is probably no great public loss," remarked a police officer outside the Lexington Theater on the night when the German opera season, instituted by the Star Opera Company under the direction of Otto Goritz, was temporarily discontinued, pending injunction proceedings against the city authorities. The house was closed that night by the management, in anticipation of action by the police commissioner, who was under orders from the Mayor to preserve public safety by prohibiting the continuance of the opera at the Lexington Theater in the German language. The house, though dark, was guarded by policemen, some of whom were inclined to look into the artistic as well as the legal aspects of the controversy. Hence the comment, of rather searching significance, touching public profit and loss.

## Value of the Project

Aside from the question of the tactfulness of Mr. Goritz and his associates in introducing the German language upon the American stage at a time when a large number of returned soldiers, represented by the American Legion, made loud objections, there remains the question whether the community, from the artistic standpoint, would have lost anything if the Star Opera project had never been conceived. As far as the first performance, the gala night of October 20, counts, the loss would have been indeed small. An inexperienced orchestral interpretation of excerpts from Wagner's "Meistersinger," under the musical direction of Theodore Spiering, was hardly brought to the point of acceptability by the good singing of Carl Braun, Hermann Weil, Mme. Ober-Arndt and others. A smooth presentation of Kreutzer's operetta, "Night Granada," under the musical direction of Louis Koennenich, which followed the Wagnerian effort, attested the company's abilities. But the dreariness of the libretto offset the interest of the playing and singing a dozen times over. In regard to the bill presented on the third night, when the house, under the protection of a court injunction, was reopened, more favorable comment could be made.

## One Opera Well Received

This bill, Lotzing's "Tsar and Carpenter," proved to be worth the care taken with its preparation. To persons who were not offended at the sound of the German language, and who could lay aside war memories, the singing of the principal men in the cast, Messrs. Goritz, Reiss and Weil, could hardly help being a cause of satisfaction. To the majority of the audience in the house that night, the touches of comedy both in the songs and in the spoken dialogue were an evident pleasure.

The "Tsar and Carpenter" evening clearly disclosed that the season is designed, in large measure, to attract persons of German antecedents, inasmuch as the program books distributed by the theater attendants were considerably given up to advertisements telling how packages of food could be sent to friends in Germany. The occasion, furthermore, indicated that there are in New York many men and women who, if they are not anxious to see the German language restored to its former cultural standing in the United States, are at all events delighted with an opportunity to go and hear artists sing in that language in a popular gathering place.

## BOSTON ORCHESTRA'S TRIP

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston Symphony Orchestra will make the first trip of the season during the week of November 2, giving its regular concerts in Philadelphia, November 3; in Washington, November 4; in Baltimore, November 5; in New York, November 6; in Brooklyn, November 7; in New York, November 8. Mr. Rachmaninoff will appear as soloist in Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore and Brooklyn.

## A GOLDEN JUBILEE FOR NAHAN FRANKO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Americans, ever eager to do honor to distinguished foreigners, are apt, at times, too apt to forget their own. Yet now and then they join in doing tribute to some American; some painter, actor, statesman or musician. Just now New York has wakened to the fact that in Nahán Franko, the conductor-artist, it has one of the best artists in this country. For many years it has enjoyed that privilege. But it was not until a concrete fact reminded it, that it discovered—rediscovered—Nahán Franko.

The fact which suddenly recalled that fine musician to the public memory was the announcement of his approaching golden jubilee. To New York Nahán Franko still looked young. And young he is, in spirit and art, despite what might appear to prove the contrary. For, though a long and very amply filled half century has now gone by since he began his busy life as a musician, he was a child—a lad of barely more than seven—when he was heard for the first time at a performance on the regular concert stage. He made his debut as an infant prodigy, at a recital of the admired Carlotta Patti. The sister of the since far-famed Adelina had a voice which, as some thought, had never been excelled. Yet, when the youthful Nahán played his solo at that recital, the tones of his violin made a remarkable impression.

## A Varied Career

From that time on, with hardly any rest, Nahán Franko has been in the public eye; sometimes as a violinist or a cellist, sometimes (and for a long period) as an exceptional concert master, and latterly—for 16 years or more—as a full-fledged conductor. In honor of the fiftieth anniversary of his artistic birth, a great concert was announced sometime ago to take place at the New York Hippodrome. And to their credit, five of the most prominent musicians in this country—Arthur Bodanzky, Sam Franko, Josef Strakosky, Leopold Stokowski and Victor Herbert, gracefully volunteered as conductors for the occasion. It was a right and fitting tribute to the merit of the still active golden jubilee.

For Nahán Franko, both by example and by counsel, has done more than most of his perhaps more talked of rivals to help his art and, above all, to make that art a vital thing to countless Americans. His life, a most romantic and unusual life, has been an exciting tale of varied ups and downs. It has thrown him into intimate relationship with scores and scores of the most famous artists. It has seen him rich and poor and rather rich, and what the end will be, nobody knows. Adventures of all patterns have been his. He has weathered storms and shipwrecks, fires, and once an earthquake. When rather young, while homeward bound from Cuba, the steamer he was on was sunk one day. But he was cast ashore near his own birthplace, New Orleans, and hailed by friends of his, who fed and clothed him.

Then he was engaged for the orchestra of the New Orleans Opera House and won such praise by his playing of his part in "Aida" that he was appointed concert master.

## A Musical Family

Of his sisters and his brothers—there were fifteen of them—several, like himself, were rare musicians. And two of them especially, Jeanne and Sam, have made their mark in their own fields. But Nahán Franko has been known more widely. Within the past half century he has played, as a concert master, with celebrities like Thomas Seiler and Manacelli. He has acted as accompanist to singers like Patti, Lehmann, Jean de Reszke, Nordica, Eames, and Schumann-Heink. He has been soloist at innumerable concerts. He has conducted at more than 1000.

When Heinrich Conried became manager, 16 years ago, of the Metropolitan, he raised Franko (though he was a mere American) to the post of conductor at that opera house. And till some quarrel there obliged him to resign, he did good service, side by side with Hertz and Vigna.

Those were among the fat and happier years of his New York career. Then for a time, he struggled through lean years. To aid him in his fight he had the companionship of his accomplished wife, an actress, who, as Anna Braxa, had once shone in many parts at what was famous in New York as the Irving Place Theater. He had to stoop for obvious and quite worthy reasons to the distressful task of directing concerts in an uptown restaurant. But, even there, he gave the crowd good music. And, strange to say, in spite of all, he never lost his hold upon "Society," which had learned how useful he could be as a musical organizer. The Vanderbilts, the Mackays, Tafts, Whitneys and Harrimans, to name only a few of the "Four Hundred" who relied on him to arrange their musicales, still went to him. Besides this, he was constantly in touch with the municipal authorities, who for five summers paid him the unusual compliment of intrusting him with the directorship of the concerts which drew crowds each summer to Central Park.

## Provider of Good Music

It was, perhaps, as director of those concerts that Nahán Franko did his most useful work. He soon found out, as others have found out, that the great masses thirst and hunger for good music. His programs, which appealed to many tastes, included movements from symphonies and Viennese waltzes. It was a common sight to see Franko lead, with his violin, the performance of some charming work

of Strauss or Gungl. But it was just as likely, if you attended one of his concerts, to find him holding ten or twenty thousand listeners spellbound while he interpreted the solo part in the delightful Massenet "Meditation" from "Thais" or in some popular work of Handel or Gounod.

One dream of his was very dear to him. He hoped, and worked, and largely paved the way, for the creation of a great municipal orchestra, which, year in and year out, in summer and winter, would keep the love of music warm and living. Another dream of his concerned a projected annual season of free popular operas, in the great New York park. Mr. Stover, then the park commissioner, approved the plan. But somehow, though in time the municipal controller, Mr. Prendergast, was converted—in theory—to the idea, it remained unrealized.

Season after season, Nahán Franko has had charge of music at Willow Park, at Long Beach, and at other favorite haunts of pleasure-seekers. Wherever he might be, whether in a popular "resort" or in the opera house, he has for fifty years done well by art. They say that he is the one man alive who, in the music world, has known a golden jubilee. This may be true. It does not greatly matter. What really matters is that Nahán Franko has toiled faithfully and well for half a century in the cause of art. By this he has earned more than wreaths and fanfares.

## FOLK SONG AND FOLK DANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The revival of the folk song and folk dance in England is progressing apace. Among other evidences of this are a number of articles in the special summer number of The Music Student—articles to which are attached such well-known names as Cecil J. Sharp, Granville Barker, Ralph Vaughan Williams, Lady Gomme and W. D. Croft. There are also some admirable illustrations of Morris dances and the Flamboyant sword dance. Some idea of the value of these articles may be gained from the short account given below, but anyone who wishes to understand the nature of this revival would do well to send for the issue of The Music Student named above.

The English Folk Dance Society has been in existence for some seven years. Under the direction of Mr. Cecil Sharp, its aim is to rediscover, to revive, and repopularize the various forms of dance that have grown up in the English countryside. This is Mr. Croft's definition of the objects of the society, and he says that though the director's work in connection with English folk song is better known, yet his achievements for the folk dance are of even greater merit, and, in fact, unique.

## Revival of the Dance

Mr. Sharp himself states that the aim of the English Folk Dance Society is "to rescue the dance from the slough into which it has fallen in the course of the last two centuries and reinstate it as one of the fine arts; and the way in which they propose to effect this reformation is to do for the dance what the Florentine reformers in similar circumstances did for music 300 years ago, viz., to revert to the art of the folk and build afresh." There is art and beauty, he observes, in both folk song and symphony, and he asks why it is otherwise with the dance. According to Mr. Sharp, the past records of the dance do not "contain the name of a single composer of acknowledged reputation comparable with any one of those with which every period in the history of art-music, from the days of John of Dunstable down to the present time, is lavishly adorned. Of the names of the dance, technical writers, executants, even moralists, there are plenty. But where are the composers?"

Mr. Sharp discusses what he calls the "bold adventure" of the Russian ballet, but he remarks that the Russian dancers have been thoroughly trained in the technique of the traditional form of the ballet, and that it is doubtful if they will be able to emancipate themselves from their early associations. A similar danger, he says, confronted the Florentine reformers of music, and the only way in which they were able to protect themselves was by refusing to admit to their counsels any of the professional musicians of the old régime. If ever there is to be a true English ballet, Mr. Sharp believes that it will be built up on the folk dances of the people.

## The Dance Tunes

Mr. Vaughan Williams writes upon dance tunes. Folk music, he observes, like all primitive art, is an applied art, a means to an end, a means of reciting a ballad or marking the rhythm of a dance. A traditional singer seldom hums a tune of a ballad without its words. It is equally true that a traditional fiddler finds it difficult to remember a dance tune unless he watches the dance, and the dancer is at a loss over his steps without the tune. In this, then, traditional art is on common ground with all great art—that it is unself-conscious. As an example of artistic resourcefulness Mr. Vaughan Williams recalls how Mr. William Wells, the fiddler of the Bampton Morris dancers, adapted his music on the spur of the moment to the steps of the dancers—now going slower, now quicker, lengthening or shortening a phrase to chime in with some idiosyncrasy of a dancer.

Lady Gomme's contribution is concerned with children's singing games, such as "Three Ducks a-Riding," "Roman Soldiers," "Oats and Beans and Barley," "Sally Waters," "Nuts in May," "Old Roger," "Jenny Jones,"

"Poor Mary Sits a-Weeping." She says that though we now speak of these games as belonging to children, in olden times they were the ordinary recreations of their parents and elders. "These traditional singing games," she continues, "consist of song, dance, and dramatic action," and they embody incidents which are not likely to be invented by children, and can only be explained by reference to ancient custom and belief. We must conclude after studying them, that tradition has brought these games down from a time when such customs were practiced. Certain ceremonies performed in earnest by adults have been imitated by children in play—dramatized in fact—and so perpetuated. The method of play is traditional. The most general are played in "line" or circle form. Both are indicative of their meaning. "Lines" indicate movements, an advancing and a retiring party, and indicate a contest friendly or otherwise. The ring or circle form indicates, by the joining of hands, those ceremonies where all joining are participating in the same event."

## Various Dances

"The Morris Dance, the Sword Dance, and the Country Dance" is the title of Mr. Croft's article. He points out that the two former are spectacular in character, the function of the general public being to watch, but not to join in the dance. English sword dances have no tangible connection with those of Scotland, says Mr. Croft. They have, in fact, been found in the northern English counties. The dance is performed by a number of men, varying from five to eight, who form a circle by each holding with his right hand the handle of a traditional blunt sword, and with his left the point. Thus linked, they go through a series of evolutions with a simple, running step, and finish with the "swords" locked in a polygonal pattern according to the number of the dancers.

The Morris dance flourished in the Midlands. It is properly performed by six men with bells on their shins and handkerchiefs or sticks in their hands. They are uniformly dressed and decorated with ribbons and rosettes according to fancy. Each man dances with hand as well as with foot, and follows in relation to his colleagues a prescribed track. Different villages have their own traditions. The country dance, on the other hand, is quite a different thing, since every one may take part in it, and this, says Mr. Croft, makes it an admirable social function. "In all English folk dances the movements are ordered and prescribed. At each moment there is only one movement of hand and foot, or of the individual in relation to his fellow dancers, which is correct. Each dance has its own tune, and each part of the dance is coordinated with a particular part of the tune. Thus it is possible by the use of symbols, to give an accurate choreographic description of each movement. The style is a more intangible matter."

Mr. Croft notes that 10 years ago the folk dance in England had all but vanished; in only a few places was the tradition unbroken. Country life became a shadow of that of the towns and lost all its character. To rehabilitate agriculture, he says, is more than a matter of pay and prospects. Country life must be brightened; its cultural interests and recreations must be restored. Folk dancing and singing is not the only way of filling the vacuum, but Mr. Croft says it is one of the ways and perhaps the best way.

## A GLEE CLUB ASPIRES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Boston Herald.—Departing from the traditional path followed by college glee clubs in the United States, the Harvard Glee Club announces its separation from the banjo clubs in order that it may present better music at its concerts than has been the case heretofore. The plans include three concerts of secular music by composers like Bantock, Borodin, Bossi, Sullivan, Mendelssohn, Rubinstein, Brahms, Haydn and Saint-Saëns, and liturgical works by ancient masters such as Vittoria, Vlandina, Palestrina, Hassler, Leising, des Prés and Bach and modern writers like Rachmaninoff, Gretchaninoff, and Mendelssohn.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Spenser Marks a Beginning

Spenser marks a beginning in English literature. He is the first Englishman who, in that great division of our history which dates from the Reformation, attempted and achieved a poetical work of the highest order. Born about the same time as Hooker (1552-1554), in the middle of that eventful century which began with Henry VIII, and ended with Elizabeth, he was the earliest of our great modern writers in poetry, as Hooker was the earliest of our great modern writers in prose. In that reviving English literature, which, after Chaucer's wonderful promise, had been arrested in its progress, first by the Wars of the Roses, and then by the religious troubles of the Reformation, these two were the writers who first realized to Englishmen the idea of a high literary perfection. These ideas vaguely filled many minds; but no one had yet shown the genius and the strength to grasp and exhibit them in a way to challenge comparison with what had been accomplished by the poetry and prose of Greece, Rome, and Italy.

There had been poets in England since Chaucer, and prose writers since Wycliffe had translated the Bible. Surrey and Wyatt have deserved to live, while a crowd of poets, as ambitious as they, and not incapable of occasional force and sweetness, have been forgotten. Sir Thomas More, Roger Ascham, Tyndale, the translator of the New Testament, Bishop Latimer, the writers of many state documents, and the framers, either by translation or composition, of the offices of the English Prayer Book, showed that they understood the power of the English language over many of the subtleties and difficulties of thought, and were alive to the music of its cadences. Some of these works, consecrated by the highest of all possible associations, have remained permanent monuments and standards of the most majestic and most affecting English speech. But the verse of Surrey, Wyatt, and Sackville, and the prose of More and Ascham were but noble and promising efforts. Perhaps the language was not ripe for their success; perhaps the craftsmen's strength and experience were not equal to the novelty of their attempt. But no one can compare the English style of the first half of the sixteenth century with the contemporary styles of Italy, with Ariosto, Machiavelli, Guicciardini, without feeling the immense gap in point of culture, practice, and skill—the immense distance at which the Italians were ahead, in the finish and reach of their instruments, in their power to handle them, in command over their resources, and facility and ease in using them. The Italians were more than a century older; the Eng-

lish could not yet, like the Italians, say what they would; the strength of English was, doubtless, there in germ, but it had still to reach its full growth and development. Even the French prose of Rabelais and Montaigne was more mature.

But in Spenser, as in Hooker, all these tentative essays of vigorous but unpracticed minds have led up to great and lasting works. We have forgotten all these preliminary attempts, crude and imperfect, to speak with force and grace. There is no reason why they should be remembered, except by professed inquirers into the antiquities of our literature; they were usually clumsy and awkward, sometimes grotesque, often affected, always hopelessly wanting in the finish, breadth, moderation, and order which alone can give permanence to writing. They were the necessary exercises by which Englishmen were recovering the suspended art of Chaucer, and learning to write; and exercises, though indispensably necessary, are not ordinarily in themselves interesting and admirable. But when the exercises had been duly gone through, then arose the original and powerful minds, to take full advantage of what had been gained by all the practicing, and to concentrate and bring to a focus all the hints and lessons of art which had been gradually accumulating. Then the sustained strength and richness of "The Faery Queen" became possible; contemporary with it, the grandeur and force of English prose began in Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity"; and then, in the splendid Elizabethan drama, that form of art which has nowhere a rival, the highest powers of poetic imagination became wedded, as they had never been before in England or in the world, to the real facts of human life, and to its deepest thoughts and passions.—R. W. Church (in English Men of Letters Series).

## Goethe on the Greek Tragedians

The decline of tragic art among the Greeks could no more have been brought about by Euripides than the decline of sculpture could have been caused by some great artist who lived in the time of Phidias but was less great than he. When the epoch is great, it follows in the path of excellence, and what is of less value has no influence. Euripides lived in a time of superlative greatness. It was not a period of retrograding, but of progressive, taste. The art of sculpture had not yet reached its highest summit, and painting was still in its infancy.

If the plays of Euripides, compared with those of Sophocles, had great faults, it does not follow that succeeding poets were bound to imitate these faults and thereby come to grief; but if the plays of Euripides had such great merits that some could prefer them even to the plays of Sophocles, why did not succeeding poets endeavor to imitate these merits, and why did they not become at least as great as Euripides himself?

As a matter of fact, after the three famous tragedians there appeared no fourth or fifth or sixth poet of equal greatness, and it is not easy to account for this fact, although one may venture to have an opinion and thus approximate the truth.

With the wonderful productiveness of the Greeks, whose three great poets had written each a hundred, or nearly a hundred plays, and who had treated the tragic subjects of Homer and the Heroic Age, in part, three or four times, when we consider the tragic wealth already then existing, it is a reasonable assumption that the subjects gradually became exhausted, so that a poet following the three great ones was at a loss for a fitting theme.

And, indeed, why should more plays have been written? Were there not enough for some time to come? And were not the productions of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides so great and profound that one could hear them again and again without their becoming trivial and stale? Even the few superb fragments that have come down to us are of such weight and such importance that we poor Europeans have been busy with them for centuries and will continue for centuries to feed and feast on them.—From Eckermann's "Conversations."

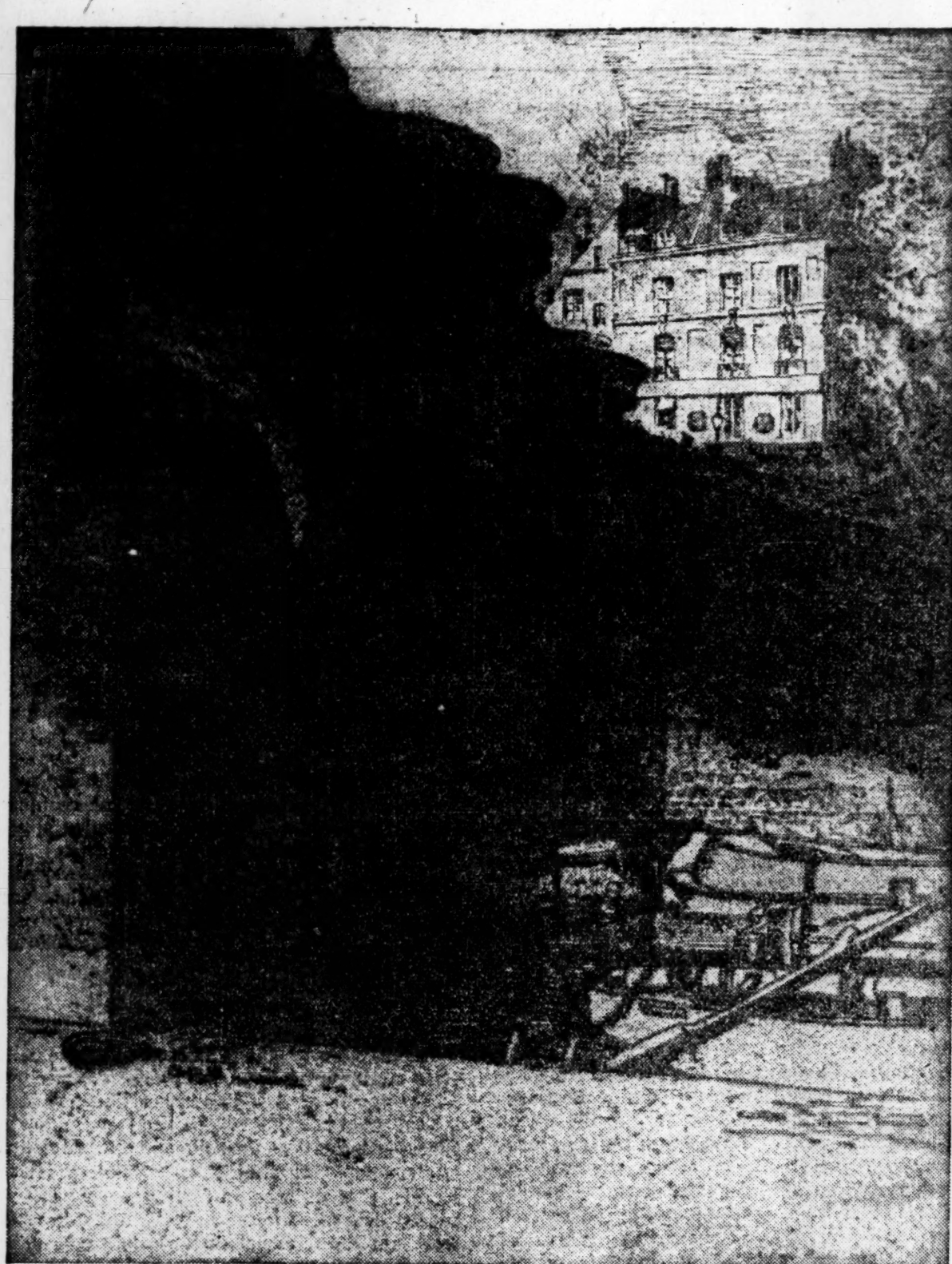
## From Charles Dickens in America

A letter to Mr. T. Milton, written in 1842.

My Dear Friend:

We have been as far south as Richmond in Virginia, but the season in those latitudes is so intensely and prematurely hot, that it was considered a matter of doubtful expediency to go on to Charleston. For this unexpected reason and because the country between Richmond and Charleston is but a desolate swamp the whole way, and because slavery is anything but a cheerful thing to live amidst, I have altered my route by the advice of Mr. Clay (the great political leader in this country), and have returned here previous to diving into the far west. We start for that part of the country—which includes mountain traveling and lake traveling, and prairie traveling—the day after tomorrow at 8 o'clock in the morning; and shall be in the west, and from there going northward again, until April 30 of May 1, when we shall halt for a week at Niagara, before going further into Canada. We have taken our passage home (God bless the word) in the George Washington packet-ship from New York. She sails on June 7.

I have departed from my resolution not to accept any more public enter-



"Pont Neuf," from the etching by E. M. Synge

## The Oldest Bridge in Paris

One of the great works of the period was the finishing of a bridge across the Seine, known as the Pont Neuf. Begun in 1573, and finished in 1603, by Henri IV, the Pont Neuf is actually the oldest bridge in Paris. It is also the longest, crossing two branches of the stream, though close to a point near where they come together again. At this extreme point of the island, and close to this bridge, stands the celebrated equestrian statue of Henri IV, placed there by Louis XIII. The Pont Neuf has been admired, sung of, and celebrated ever since it was constructed, at which time it was the greatest of the six or seven that led out from the Cité, to the north or to the south.

Pont Neuf does not, however, mean "new bridge," as is generally supposed, even by many Parisians, and if it did it would be a terrible misnomer, for it is one of the oldest structures in the capital. The name comes from there having been nine streets leading directly to it. It is the longest of all the bridges of Paris, the length being one thousand and twenty-five feet and the width eighty-five. It rests on twelve arches, and at each pier there is a semi-circular bay with a stone bench. There is more travel across the Pont Neuf than over any other single bridge in the capital, and there is no other point whence so fine a view of the river and its shores can be had.

Standing at the foot of the equestrian statue of Henri IV, on the central pier of the Pont Neuf, one has a full view on the right bank of the long façade of the Louvre, and a glimpse of the Church of Saint Germain de l'Auxerrois; beyond the Louvre stretch the Champs Elysées, and one sees the Chamber of Deputies, while far away looms up the Trocadéro. On the left bank one sees the Mint and the Institute, while close to the end of the bridge, on the Quai Conti, is a house in which Napoleon I lived when he was a poor lieutenant of artillery. The statue of Henri IV, against which we are supposed to be leaning, was the first monument of this kind ever erected in Paris, although this is not the original statue.

That one was broken down and its metal cast into cannon; but Louis XVIII had a reproduction of the original made, and it was set up on the old pedestal. The bridge was restored during the Second Empire at a cost of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. At this bridge begins one of the most curious industries of the capital, that of the second-hand book dealers, who line the parapets of the quays on the left bank with their wares, all the way from the Pont Neuf to the Pont Royal.—Henry Haynie in "Paris Past and Present."

## Do Good

Do good, do all the good you can. Go forth and all your treasures scatter!

And still regard the fame thereof A trifling matter.

When'er the nightingale pours out A song, the listening vale surprised, It does not give itself at once To advertising.

When'er a rose in perfect bloom Outrives the glory of the morning, It does not go and boast thereof, Its fellows scorning.

When'er a tree in garden fair Perfumes the breeze with blossoms tender, It does not cry to all who pass, "Behold my splendor!"

Ab, no, the nightingale sings on, The rose and tree just do their duty, Content though few have knowledge of Their wondrous beauty.

—George W. Crofts.

## The Painter's Attitude Toward Nature

The attitude of the painter toward nature is one of profound importance, because if that attitude be wrong, no matter how finely his technical ability may be expressed, he cannot claim to

have been successful in his effort to express its highest attributes.

We must think for a moment of this question. What is the *raison d'être* of painting? It is not that it expresses the beauty of nature better than poetry, for what could be more beautiful than the lines written by Wordsworth about Tintern, or the sonnet by Shakespeare of the morning? These express the glamour and wonder of nature; as Lessing says, the beauty of poetry is the expression of things in progression, but the beauty of painting is the beauty of things in conjunction.

I think in the consideration of the attitude of the painter toward nature, we should consider also the attitude of the writer and the musician, for the litterateur and the musician have an equal claim with the painter to express their feelings engendered by nature, and if they take a different medium for that expression their aim is the same.

It is our business to find out what is the proper attitude of the painter that can be assisted by a knowledge of literature and music, for the attribute of one is not the same as the other. The painter cannot express exactly the same thoughts as the poet, he cannot attempt to arouse exactly the same emotions as the musician. The attitude of the painter is such that he expresses in his art those qualities of nature which are impossible to be expressed by the sister arts, not better, but differently.

Nature is so suggestive to those who love her, she is so generous in her offering to those who love her, that she gives to the painter what he can best absorb, and to the poet what is suitable for his expression, and to the musician what will accord with his feeling of sound. In this respect nature is more generous than art, because she offers to each with the same lavish hand the material for their use. This profusion of nature may be confusion, and hence a pitfall to the unwary painter, for he, seeing something that stirs his imagination, may attempt to express it by his form and color, when in reality it is not possible, because the emotion aroused in his heart was one which could only be expressed in words. If the art of painting could express the whole feeling of nature, there would be no need for the poet to take nature for his theme; but it is not so, the painter's art is, not necessarily better than the poet's, both having the same object in view, but it is different, so that in that difference lies a great charm. The painter can place side by side wonderful conjunctions of color, marvelous effects of light and shade, the subtle effect of atmosphere, and a hundred other wonderful things; but he cannot express, as Shakespeare has done, the charm of movement which extends over a period of days; there the lesson of the landscape painter is plain, he must consider painting before anything, no matter how attractive, if it be within the power of his medium to reveal to others the predominant qualities it has aroused in his own heart.—Sir Alfred East, in "Brush and Pencil Notes in Landscape."

## Father and Son

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE more closely the student of Christian Science studies the Bible in conjunction with Science and Health, the more clearly he becomes conscious that the barrier which, for nineteen centuries, has stood between mankind and the demonstration of the power of Principle, as expressed by Jesus the Christ in his commands to his followers, in all times and countries, to repeat his works, has been, and still is, the deification of Jesus of Nazareth, and the confusion of this Jesus with the Christ.

Now there is no excuse whatever to be found for this in the Authorized Version of the Bible, much less in the Greek of the New Testament. Christ Jesus spoke quite indiscriminately of "my Father," "your Father," "our Father," and "the Father." To fix upon the "my Father's" alone, to convert sometimes the definite article into the possessive pronoun, as in the rendering of "I and my Father are one," for "I and the Father are one," and to ignore the our, even in the Lord's Prayer, is, of course, to support an impossible case by an unsound argument. Christ Jesus knew, and made it quite clear, that the Christ and not Jesus was the Son of God, and that every man manifested the divine sonship, that is, was the reflection of Principle, to the exact extent in which he let that Mind be in him which was in Christ Jesus. Jesus was the son of Mary, as the entire Jewish race was the son of Abraham. But the sons, or descendants, of Abraham, who questioned Christ Jesus in the Temple Courts, had no vision whatever of the Christ. Truth, which Abraham had perceived, and over which he had rejoiced. They, as he frankly told them, were of their father, the devil, the mortal human mind, and were thus bound by the lusts of that counterfeit of divine Mind or Principle.

As, then, a man gains more and more knowledge of divine Principle, the human mind is destroyed and the Mind of Christ manifested. This Mind which was in Christ Jesus is divine Mind, the Father, God; and in the proportion in which a man reflects this Mind, he manifests his true self, the divine idea or the Son of the living God. "Few persons," Mrs. Eddy says, with deep meaning, on page 301 of Science and Health, "comprehend what Christian Science means by the word reflection." And she goes on to explain why this is. "To himself," she adds, "mortal and material man seems to be substance, but his sense of substance involves error and therefore is material, temporal. Mortal man, then, is the reflection of the human mind, and so expresses the lusts of its father, the devil or evil, as expressed in every phase of material generation. But this human mind is only a material counterfeit of divine Mind, which, with its reflection, the Christ, has existed not merely since before Abraham, but throughout all eternity. Consequently, the clearer the reflection of the Christ becomes, the more indistinct becomes the reflection of evil, until, at last, the human or mortal counterfeit vanishes altogether, and the field is left to God, the Father and the Son. "Your true course," says Mrs. Eddy, writing, on page 419 of Science and Health, of the overcoming of evil, "is to destroy the foe, and leave the field to God, Life, Truth, and Love, remembering that God and His ideas alone are real and harmonious."

This, it is easy to see, is how the Jesus gave place to the Christ in the first century, and is the only way in which the human has ever given way to the divine, either before or since. The struggle of Jesus in the desert was the struggle between his human sense of matter and his vision of the Christ; the human element in his birth fought against this vision of the Christ. But his steadfast adherence to Truth gained the victory. "Then the devil leaveth him," writes Matthew, "and, behold, angels came and ministered unto him." In just the same way Mrs. Eddy says, on page 495 of Science and Health, "When the illusion of sickness or sin tempts you, cling steadfastly to God and His idea. Allow nothing but His likeness to abide in your thought." That is to say, refuse to admit in any way the reality of the mortal human mind, and insist on the universal fatherhood of divine Mind, God. Claim the unity of God and man, as Father and son, be holding your true self as the reflection of God, Principle.

There was nothing, it follows from all of this, of the Brahmin about Jesus, though the Brahmin instinct has filtered with deadly effect into what has become known as Christendom, in one form or another. Jesus claimed nothing whatever for the son of Mary, he claimed everything for his true self or the Christ, and he claimed this, not for himself alone, but for all the sons and daughters of God, divine Mind, on the ground that every one of these sons and daughters was the idea of divine Mind, the reflection of Principle. Thus he declared to the Jewish hierarchy, "I and my Father"—or, as the Revised Version renders it, the Father—"are one;" but he explained, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." The spiritual idea, therefore, is the reflection of divine Mind, and so not only is the true self of every human being the reflection of divine Mind, but every lota of good manifested in human existence is the reflection of Principle, and does not originate in the human mind: "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father

do." It was thus, as Mrs. Eddy points out, on page 305 of Science and Health, that Christ Jesus indicated "the underlying reality of reflection," or to quote the full passage, "The verity that God's image is not a creator, though he reflects the creation of Mind. God, constitutes the underlying reality of reflection." Thus it was that Jesus the Christ illustrated and demonstrated in his ministry the true relationship of man and God.

## The Charm of Tree Pruning

The chestnuts are never better than after harvest, when they are heavy laden with their pale green hedgehog-like fruit, and alive with people swarming among their branches, pruning them while the leaves are still good winter food for cattle. Why, I wonder, is there such an especial charm about the pruning of trees? Who does not feel it? No matter what the tree is, the poplar of France, or the brookside willow or oak copse of England, or the chestnuts or mulberries of Italy, all are interesting when being pruned, or when pruned just lately. A friend once consulted me casually about a picture on which he was at work, and complained that a row of trees in it was without sufficient interest. I was fortunate enough to be able to help him by saying: "Prune them freely and put a magpie's nest in one of them," and the trees became interesting at once. People in trees always look well, or rather I should say trees always look well with people in them, or indeed with any living thing in them, especially when it is of a kind that is not commonly seen in them; and the measured top of the bill-book and by and by the click as a bough breaks, and the lazy crash as it falls over on to the ground, are as pleasing to the ear as is the bough-beset herbage to the eye.—From the introduction to "Alps and Sanctuaries of Piedmont and the Canton Ticino," by Samuel Butler.

## Lake Ellen Wilson

An oval mile of emerald Set in a cirque of vast, fantastic rocks; Above, the snow fields climbing to the sky, Below, far off, the blue mysterious plains; A little wind has made the water crawl; A little cloud, a white balloon That trails its anchor down the slope, Has swept that shadow out across the lake, And lo! The emerald is an amethyst.

—Walter Prichard Eaton.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### The Voice of the People

THE danger of a conference, such as that which has at least temporarily broken up in Washington, owing to a disagreement on the subject of collective bargaining, is that a failure on its part to come to a conclusion is apt to loom much more seriously in the public estimation than may be justified by the facts. At the worst it means that certain gentlemen, gathered together for a certain purpose, have been unable to arrive at a common point of view. It does not mean that another group of men would fail, nor does it necessarily mean that failure spells disaster in any way. Human tempers are, to put it quite plainly, altogether uncertain, and have a way of proving long or short with very little excuse, and in a most surprising way. President Wilson's letter to the Conference which was an earnest and determined attempt to save the situation, at the last moment, recognized this without flatly stating it; but it, too, suffered from the same disability as the Conference itself: its failure to effect its purpose, that is to say, is calculated to add to the disappointment, and even to aggravate the concern of the public.

Now the public is a giant with what Virgil would have termed a "ghost of a voice." It can, by the very reason of its own identity, scarcely make itself heard in the next room. Capital and Labor roar their demands and their defiance across the world through their megaphones of organization, but the voice of the public can scarcely reach an audience larger than that of the street orator. Yet it was no less a thinker than Alcibiades who declared that "Vox populi, vox dei. The voice of the people is the voice of a god," a saying which, from his point of view, was probably true enough. Indeed, some eight centuries later a far greater thinker than he, none other than Bacon, gave him this meed of support, that he insisted that the voice of the public had just this measure of the divine in it, that it necessitated a unity of public thought. Now it is because Capital and Labor gain this unity by organization that they are so well able to make themselves heard. But it is precisely because it is impossible for the unorganized public to agree, except through an unexploited realization of facts, that, when they do, the thunder of their voices is apt to sound with the effect of those of the Children of Israel before the walls of Jericho. That is why a movement which is not so much refused the support of public opinion as condemned by public opinion finds it so difficult to develop. And the worst of it is that public opinion, not being necessarily guided by, or based upon, Principle is apt itself to make very bad mistakes.

Still public opinion is, on the whole, likely to be sounder in its judgments than organized class opinion, and, for this very reason, the sudden awakening of public opinion in the great dispute between Capital and Labor, is calculated to develop into a strong factor for peace. Public opinion has no greater interest in seeing Labor sweat than in seeing Capital bleed. It has a great interest in seeing entire justice extended to either, for only in this way will the mills of men grind out the legitimate requirements of the race. Only in this way, again, can any security be assured that the millstones will not simply be clogged with unworthy disputes, so that whilst the classes fight, the nation may not shiver for want of coal, or go hungry for need of bread. For this is exactly what the class war has to offer to the public, and the public, in the very irony of the situation, includes the classes. When you consider that, you begin to comprehend the irritation of Chamfort, "Le public! Combien faut-il de sots pour faire un public? The public! How many idiots does it take to make a public?"

There, of course, you have the intolerant impatience of the educated thinker, on the throne of the maker of maxims, with a world creeping, as he thinks, beneath his intellectual level. The President of the United States is a sadder and wiser thinker who estimates the public far more accurately than the French cynic of the eighteenth century. The public, he plainly told the Conference, in his letter, urging them to find some common basis of agreement, expected nothing less from it than this; and by the public the President clearly intended to imply not the tempestuous passions of classes but the calm reason of the nation. This calm reason, it may be said with certainty, is entirely opposed to the present wasteful and selfish method of settling labor disputes. A coal strike in winter causes the utmost misery to the whole country, a railway strike disorganizes business, and, like a coal strike, threatens with disaster innumerable other industries. In each case the issue is probably so technical that it is almost impossible for the public to understand the matter, and in this way public opinion is largely neutralized. But every new strike is, partly for this very reason, regarded with accentuated disapproval by the public, with the result that the strike as a weapon is becoming more and more discredited.

The attempt of Mr. Wilson to take the bull by the horns, and to bring about some general accommodation between Capital and Labor, with the Public intervening, was inspired by a recognition of the general temper of the country. His difficulty was most unquestionably with the general public. It is comparatively easy to find the leaders of Capital or of Labor, it is beyond words difficult to decide on the spokesmen for the public; yet occupying, as they do, the center of the see-saw, their constitution is, surely, the most important of all. Whether the public will think that, in the present crisis, it has been well served by its representatives, time may show. But there is one thing, it is tolerably safe to say, that the public will be anything but pleased with, and that is the collapse of the Conference. Nor is it probable that the public will absolve Labor of the blame. As the President and Mr. Lane both pointed out, there were many unexplored channels to success which might have been

attempted even after the two selected by the Labor Party had proved, at all events temporarily, unavailing. Capital may have proved highhanded, unreasonable, anything that Labor may argue in its defense of its action, but Labor led the way with the extraordinary unwisdom of Mr. Gompers' veiled allusion to a revolution if the demands of his party were not acceded to. When the Conference assembled, the capitalists recognized that they were faced by the most adroit tacticians in the Labor movement. It can scarcely be pretended today that these tacticians have lived up to their reputation.

In these circumstances the President has taken the law, so to speak, into his own hands. The Labor group has walked out; and the inability of Capital and Labor to work together, in the present conference, having been thus demonstrated, Mr. Wilson decided to request the withdrawal of the Employers' delegates also, and to instruct the finding of a way out to the public group, inasmuch as, in Mr. Lane's phrase, the burden of the quarrels of Capital and Labor falls ultimately on the public. Thus the man in the middle comes suddenly into his own; and the eyes of the world will be fixed upon him to see what he will do with the opportunity.

### Mr. Clemenceau and the Elections

WHEN Mr. Clemenceau took over the premiership of France, in the November of 1917, at a time of great national and international crisis, he was at some pains to emphasize the fact that, as soon as the war was over, victory won and peace secured, he would take his leave of French politics, and retire into private life. More than once during the past two years, he has said the same thing, but circumstances alter cases, and these two years have been full enough of circumstances sufficient to alter all manner of cases.

Georges Clemenceau's retirement from politics most certainly seems to be one of these cases. Armed with an overwhelming vote of confidence, secured from the war Parliament, on the eve of its dissolution, and that in spite of the greatest efforts of his doughty political opponent, Aristide Briand, Mr. Clemenceau is evidently laying his plans for an energetic campaign in the coming elections. He does not say much. His only response to the speculation going on around him is to attend to his own business, the business of the Peace Conference, the business, up to the other day, of the Chamber, and the special business of his great office, supervising, as he so well knows how to supervise, the government of France. If the Premier has any intention of retiring into private life he has certainly, of late, given no hint of it. On the contrary, it seems to be an accepted fact in Paris that he will open his election campaign, toward the end of the present month, with an important speech in some great provincial center. That, however, is as far as speculation carries with any certainty.

The position would seem to be this, that no one realizes better than Mr. Clemenceau that his war task is by no means over. He might, indeed, retire from his place as "Victory" Premier with all honor, followed by the whole-hearted recognition by his fellow-countrymen that he had completed the task he had set his hand to. But, as Mr. Clemenceau looks around him, it is no wonder if he comes to the conclusion that there is still much work to be done, and work of the kind that he is specially well fitted to perform. "The whole subject in a nutshell is," he rapped out in the Chamber, the other day, in reply to the attacks of Mr. Briand, "that we are emerging from five years of war, and you seem to forget it. I am willing to repose confidence in the French people. I ask the Chamber to give me that confidence." And the Chamber gave it to him by nearly three to one.

The fact of the matter is that the man who, throughout the war, showed himself, at every turn, so utterly impatient of non-essentials, and so insistent on the necessity for decisive action, can scarcely fail to view with distrust the zest with which the party politicians, after five years of the Union Sacrée, are scattering for the coming fray. The task before the country is still a tremendous one, and the great work waiting to be accomplished accords but ill with this "sharpening of electioneering wit" which is today to be found on all hands. But if Mr. Clemenceau views it all with distrust and disfavor, he is, it may safely be ventured, in no way perturbed by it. For Monsieur le Tigre, the struggle of an election campaign and the clash of party is very much his native element. And, in any event, his political, like his national, outlook generally embraces all contingencies, and sees nothing but victory beyond them.

### Improving the Prisons

THE test of the prison is the man who comes out. So said, as truly as tersely, one of the speakers at the congress of the American Prison Association which recently met in New York City. Gradually, but surely, the people of the United States are learning how more sensibly as well as humanely to deal with offenders against the law, and the words quoted suggest what the foremost workers with and for the inmates of American prisons are trying to do and something as to their methods. The thought in earlier times was little enough for the man who went to prison, and almost wholly for the community, but the view taken was a shortsighted one, for it left out of practical consideration the stream pouring from the prisons back into the community.

Many of the statements made at the congress referred to deserve wide publicity and general consideration, to the end that prison questions may everywhere be as intelligently and successfully dealt with as they have been of late in certain states and localities. As it was said at this gathering, for instance, true reforms will be effected only when the people understand that the prisoner is a victim of ignorance and wrong thinking, and that the people need to learn that the proper function of the prison is to make, not break, the man. It was maintained wisely, also, that work, with wages, should be provided for the prisoner, in order that he may continue to support his family and learn self-control and self-respect; that his self-respect should be cultivated so that

he will become more upright and industrious, rather than be merely an obedient captive; that the idea of pure punishment should be abandoned, and constructive correction substituted; and that imprisonment is justifiable on two grounds, namely, that society may be protected in person and property, and that the offender may be rehabilitated so as to become fit to share the common liberty.

Just before the opening of this congress, facts were made public setting forth interesting effects upon the prison situation in Massachusetts as the result of a well-developed probation system. These facts go to show that the correctional methods employed by the courts of this State are largely the reverse of what they were twenty years ago. One significant outcome of the change is that whereas in 1898 the prison population of the State was 9500 and the number of persons on probation was 2000, on September 30, 1919, there were but 2886 persons in prison and 15,000 were on probation. This comparison does not so much mean that the number of offenses committed, in proportion to the total population, has decreased as that the violators of law are being dealt with outside the prisons instead of within them, and evidently with far better results for the offenders, for their families, and for the public.

But while progressive penal methods have been adopted in other respects in Massachusetts, there remains the sorry reproach of the state prison in Charlestown, which the State Bureau of Prisons last year pronounced the worst in the United States. In setting forth the barbarities for which this eighteenth-century structure stands, the board was only repeating what previous prison officials, and governors of Massachusetts as well, had been telling the people and their representatives for years. It might fairly be said that one test of the advancement and the humanity of a people is the kind of prisons to be found in its midst. That test Massachusetts cannot creditably bear.

### En Queue

MR. WILLIAM POEL, famous amongst entrepreneurs, after spending an hour, of a close August night, in the gallery queue of the Haymarket Theater, in London, is moved to take up his pen, and write swiftly to the papers to protest against this survival of barbarism, and to demand, with all the inflexibility of the Queen of Hearts, that its head instantly be taken off. Mr. Poel approaches the subject hygienically and economically: there are the damp clothes, if the night be a wet one, and there is the prodigious loss of time be it wet or fine. Two hundred hours, by the clock, did that Haymarket queue waste, by fair computation, with nothing to show for it but the advertisement to the management of the theater; and this was more than doubled, so Mr. Poel counts, just across the street, at the doors of His Majesty's Theater: five hundred hours were trodden on the pavement there, and trampled on, by the queues competing for a sight of

"THE MOST WONDERFUL ENTERTAINMENT LONDON HAS EVER SEEN."

The advertisements avouch it, and who shall dispute it?

Trustful Mr. Poel, troubled over the lost time and damp clothes of the thousands of Stepney and Peckham, wending their regretful ways to the tube station and the motor bus, with heads turned over shoulders in the direction of allotment gardens, or minds fixed on the Shakespeare on the parlor table. The self-sacrifice of the world in the interests of amusement has always been overwhelming. Molière, no doubt, felt something of it when he wrote, "C'est une étrange entreprise que celle de faire rire les honnêtes gens." Decidedly it is a curious trade this making of laughter for a virtuous world, a world of would-be time-savers. Those interested in the theater know exactly what happened when Sir Henry Irving conceived the idea of booking the Lyceum pit, and so of keeping dry the clothes and saving the time of the patrons of that institution. Sir Henry had to face a mild repetition of the famous "O. P." riots, nor was there peace in the land till the great actor conceded to the queue the right to get wet and wait.

The fact is that there exists, strange as it may seem to some people, what might not improperly be termed the queue temperament. Mr. Poel does not possess it, "Hinc illæ lachrymæ," but it exists in abundance all the same. It enjoys every moment of the wait *en queue* with all the humors of the pavement, and does not give a thought to the dampness of its coat or skirts; it adores the settling down in the pit or gallery, the turning up of the lights, and the coming in of "the stalls" and "boxes," and wastes never a regret on the time wasted herein. It sweeps every tier for a celebrity, and, having found one, imparts the information to its neighbors with the satisfaction of an astronomer who has discovered a new star, and refuses to believe that it has been tired by the wait after the day's work. Above all it delights in the most unrestrained criticism of the clothes, figures, and faces of those who have foolishly lost their opportunities by paying more to come later, whilst, all the time, if Mr. Poel had his way, it might have been sitting at home formulating suggestions for the Ministry of Health, or reading that wonderful Fourteenth Ode, which begins "Eheu fugaces,"—"Alas the fleeting years."

You might, of course, if it comes to that, read your Horace in the queue. Mr. Poel found there was not light enough, but he speaks only of a certain day and place. Before a matinee or on a summer evening, it would be quite possible. Citoyen Brotteaux, it will be remembered, always carried his "Lucretius," in its red morocco binding, in the pocket of his plum-colored coat, to while away the time, as he waited, in the queue, for the baker to open his door. But then this standing in queue had become almost a part of the life of revolutionary Paris. "In time," writes Carlyle, of those desperate days, "we shall see it perfected by practice to the rank almost of an art; and the art, or quasi-art, of standing in tail become one of the characteristics of the Parisian People, distinguishing them from all other Peoples whatsoever." A question of art it did, indeed, become,

for when the baker and his wife, and the two gendarmes, proved unequal to this bread-selling business, authority drove a staple into the bread-shop door-rabbit, and wove a rope through it, so that the queue holding this, alternately on the right and on the left, might gain no unfair advantage, one over another. Human nature, however, was not always at its best in Paris in '93. One day an evilly disposed person cut a rope, so that indignant authority was compelled for the future to substitute a chain.

That was the sterner side of one of what Mr. Hardy might call "Life's Little Ironies." The gentler occurred during those remarkable days when the Abbé Terray was dispensing His Majesty's finances, and had succeeded so well that he had reduced the value of the louis by a third. Then was it that in the queue, at the theater door, a wit calmed the restlessness of His Majesty's tail, with the question, "Where is the Abbé Terray, that he may reduce us to two-thirds?" There you have the real temper of the queue. The gaunt, ragged queue of Carlyle's brain, "like a black tattered flag-of-distress," waving over the gutters of Paris, has more of fiction in it, perhaps, than the picture of that master of fiction, Anatole France, of the queue, in the narrow rue de Jérusalem, gripping the rope, under the eyes of four lazy National Guards. Monsieur France's queue is by no means devoid of the badinage of the more joyous theater queue, albeit it is of a somewhat coarse fiber. But in the Consulate of Marat it could scarcely be said, "La politesse est l'art de rendre à chacun sans effort ce que lui est socialement dû."

### Notes and Comments

THERE is a paper, called Fountain Head News, published at Davenport, Iowa. In its 11th of October issue this paper prints an editorial headed "An Almanac of Fearfulness." It is so pleased with this article that about half of it is printed in capital letters of as large a type as its own headlines. Indeed the only pity about the whole business seems to be that it omits to mention that the fountain head in this case was The Christian Science Monitor, and not its own editorial room. In plainer English, the article has been taken bodily and verbatim from our issue of the 2d of May.

"It is perfectly plain you cannot go on increasing taxation on the necessities and comforts of life," says Mr. Asquith. In these words Great Britain's former Prime Minister expresses what possibly millions of people have been thinking concerning the latest development in the industrial situation. Labor has laid down its demands in unmistakable terms, and these can be summed up in the phrase, "A better standard of living." To attain that standard, something more is needed than the raising of wages. To replace the deficit consequent upon higher pay by substituting higher costs or increased taxation does not meet the issue, and it is for that reason that too much emphasis cannot be placed upon Mr. Asquith's statement. A better standard of living is demanded by the workers, and it is upon the fulfillment of that demand that the industrial peace of the future depends.

EXAMINING the economies that circumstances compelled and that helped to balance the costs of the war, it appears that a very simple idea in packing clothing for soldiers saved the United States Government some \$85,000,000. Army uniforms had hitherto been packed in boxes; but boxes became more and more difficult to get, and it occurred to Major David T. Abercrombie, in charge of shipping equipment, that uniforms could be packed in bales. He found that careful baling could pack about twenty cubic feet of uniform in about four cubic feet of space; and that by so doing, considering the freight rate per cubic foot, a net saving of some \$50 or \$60 was made for each bale, to say nothing of the economy in lumber. So the statistician, contemplating a total of 1,371,000 bales of clothing shipped abroad, finds a saving of about \$85,000,000. Otherwise, it also appears, the government would have used up 72,762,300 feet of board lumber, 2425 tons of nails, and 404 tons of strapping. One feels that Benjamin Franklin himself could not have done better.

IN SHOWING the variety of employment which the sailors of the United States Navy may be called upon to perform, the officials who are directing the present "drive" for recruits not only illustrate the freedom from monotony in the life of the modern sailor, but show the great change that has come over the navy since the days of the wooden ships. A typical tale how given out tells how the men of an American war vessel were once called upon to take over and operate a Central American railway, and when the job was finished they turned the line over to its owners in better condition than when it was under the original management. A call for volunteers discovered on the ship sailors capable of running the railroad; but in the old days, when the crews were not recruited from miscellaneous industrial employments, a sailor who could turn his hand at short notice to driving a locomotive would have been difficult to discover. Nor, for that matter, would there have been any Central American railway.

THE arrival at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, of seven statues of Sekhmet, or Mut, the ancient Egyptian goddess of war, purchased in England in 1914, reminds one of the beginnings of modern interest in archaeology, for the seven statues, although their history over the last century seems difficult to trace in all its details, were probably among the earliest results of Egyptian excavation that came to England. Something over thirty centuries ago Egyptian sculptors were carving such statues out of solid blocks of black granite for the decoration of temples; and then in 1760, as the record goes, an Arab sheik, working at the instigation of a Venetian priest, found a statue of Mut in the sand that had accumulated over the ruins of Karnac. Since then a good many statues of Mut have been recovered, and the strange goddess of strife, part animal and part human, as the sculptors imagined her, dwells in many a museum,